The WEEKLY Post.

CONSTITUTION

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50

AT THE STILE.

The leaves are growing ruddy as the sun begins to dip,
The birds are twitt'ring forth their even-song;
Little Lucy sits expectant with her finger at her lip;
What makes her sister Alice stay so long?
There are butterflies and dragon-flies all ready to be chased,
There are daisy-chains to weave, there are blackberries to taste;
Why not play about the meadows for a while
Why linger, linger, linger at the stile?

Impatient little Lucy is a simple-witted mite,
Her sweetheart days are future joys, 'tis clear;
Why should Harry keep his arm around her sister's waist so tight?
Why make her blush by whisp'ring in her ear?
The sun will soon be setting—Lucy does not love the dark;
She does not love the silent bats that flit across the park
Since he met her, Alice might have walked a mile—
Why linger, linger, linger at the stile?

This dialogue, small Lucy, which seems tedious as you tarry,
To Alice is a rather serious thing!
For it means that she and Harry have this evening vow'd to marry;
It means a cake, lace veil, and wedding ring;
And when a little bride-maiden, uncommonly like you,
Comes into church so trippingly, all dress'd in white and blue,
You'll discover, as you reach the middle aisle,
Why they linger'd, linger'd, linger'd at the stile.

COUSIN KATE.

"If there is anything that I detest it is an old maid," said Mr. Davenport, a fine looking man of perhaps forty years of age, who was walking hastily up and down the room, evidently in no enviable frame of mind. "I know it is illiberal, unkind and ungenerous to ban any class en masse," he continued; "but I have the same aversion to an unmarried woman past thirty that I have to a toad or a snake."

"I think they are generally very disagreeable," returned his helpmate in the quiet, submissive tone with which she had echoed his opinions for the last seventeen years; "and I am sorry, Davenport, that your cousin Miss Fanshaw, is coming just now; for Julia, poor child, will of necessity be much with her, and it will have a depressing effect on her youthful spirits."

"Must I be much with her?" exclaimed that interesting member of the Davenport family, in a tone which led one to suspect that she was on the verge of an hysterical fit of tears.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Mr. Davenport, "are you all determined to drive me mad?"

And, seizing his hat, he rushed from the house.

As the door closed upon him, Miss Julia's sobs became alarming.

"Why, Julia," exclaimed her mother, "you cannot expect me to give up my handsomest room. What if your rich Aunt Landon or Mrs. Johnson should come, and their apartment taken up with this musty, fusty, crusty old maid? I do wish your father had not so many relations," sighed Mrs. Davenport.

"What is the matter, mother?" exclaimed in a breath Frank and William, who just then rushed in. "What is the matter with Julia?"

"Hurrah! hurrah!" cried Frank, tossing his cap up in glee, when informed of the subject under consideration. "What grand times we shall have tormenting her—a good-for-nothing old maid."

I hope Julia will never be an old maid, don't you, mother!" exclaimed affectionate little Willie.

"If she is, I'll turn her out of doors," retorted Frank.

"Don't cry, Julia," said Willie stealing his arm around fair Julia's neck; "don't cry; perhaps she'll be a very agreeable old maid."

This idea, which had evidently never before struck any of the family silenced for a moment Miss Julia's sobs.

"No, no, she can't be," vociferated Master Frank, "for is she not an old maid?"

The individual who occasioned all this hub-bub, this much culminated, much feared Miss Fanshaw was a cousin and old flame of Mr. Davenport's. Yes, from eighteen, when he entered college, to twenty-four when he left it, through long vacations and still longer terms, ay, and for years afterward, when he had completed the all-absorbing and important study of law, had Mr. Davenport worshiped his wild, beautiful, bewitching Cousin Kate, thought of her, dreamt of her til l one sunny afternoon, in her father's garden, an emphatic "No!" had given the death blow to his hopes, though not to his love. No! although in a fit of spite he had immediately proposed to and married his present wife, the prettiest simpleton in the world, still, although he was scarcely aware of it himtelf, queen over his affections reigned this charming remembrance, or rather this lovely ideal; for it was Miss Fanshaw in her sweet spring-time, with the dew of youth upon her, Cousin Kate at seventeen, not thirty-five. Mr. Davenport detested old maids.

Mr. Davenport was horrified at the idea of his dream being broken in upon, the romance of his life dispelled; he had never wished to see his cousin Kate again, and now she was coming to pay him a visit. As for Mrs. Davenport—although a very insignificant character in her own house, she shall have a place here—Mrs. Davenport had indistinct visions of a prowling, inquisitive, disagreeable creature, of the most diminutive hight, the sallowest of all possible complexions, and the feeblest of all voices, yet with this same mincing, whining voice was she to thwart and annoy her beyond measure. From the concocting of pudding to the settling of her housekeeping accounts Miss Fanshaw would interfere.

The afternoon was clear, bright and warm, nothing ominous of the unwelcome guest. Julia, who had wept herself sick, lay asleep on the sofa, when carriage wheels were heard and the whole family, boys and baby included, in an instant ran to the window to mark the arrival. The steps of the carriage were let down, and a beautiful little foot was first protruded, then a tall elegant figure descended, in deep mourning, who, in the lowest, sweetest voice in the world, as she entered the room, proclaimed herself to be Miss Fanshaw. Yes, though she had large, dark bright eyes, the most dazzling of complexions, the silkiest, most redundant of locks, this was indubitably Miss Fanshaw—ay, Miss Fanshaw, the old maid.

Mrs. Davenport was completely nonplussed; she had intended to be coolly dignified and stiffly condescending, but this charming apparition put all such ideas to flight. Dumb and motionless she stood (for the poor soul never could perform impromptu; her part must be well studied,) while her guest, with graceful ease, hoped that her late acceptance of her cousin's invitation had not been ill-timed—"he was her nearest relative," she said, and tears filled the soft black eye at the remembrance of the loss, "and there were matters upon which she must consult him, which could not be committed to pen, ink and paper?"

Her hostess bowed, and murmured something of delight, pleasure, happiness, then led the way to her room—the grandest, nicest, best in the house, in spite of the possible invasion of Aunt Landon or Mrs. Johnson. Important and remarkable personages as they might be, they were not more so, it appeared, than this "musty, fusty, crusty old maid."

Poor Mrs. Davenport's fears now took an entirely different direction. How should she entertain her elegant guest? Two full hours to dinner and her lord and master's return. Simple, timid, nervous Mrs. Davenport hurried to the morning-room after giving some directions to the servants, and sitting down in an agony, began her dreadful task.

"You have never been in this part of the country before, I believe, Miss Fanshaw!" she asked, with a most praiseworthy attempt at being interesting.

"No, never," replied her guest in a cheering encouraging tone.

"Was not your journey fatigueing?" continued her interlocutor, in the same monotonous manner.

"Oh, no," rejoined Miss Fanshaw, with animation, "the day was so charming, and the air perfectly exhilerating and delightful. I enjoyed it amazingly."

"How do you like our part of the country?" said Mrs. Davenport the very instant her guest had concluded her speech; but Miss Fanshaw did not hear her; she had in a quiet voice overthrown Willie's stock of wisdom by the query of "How many blue beans make five?" Frank and Julia were in paroxysms of laughter at his perplexity, while the youngest child, seated in her lap, was triumphantly grasping the glossy curls, on the beauty and gloss of which he had been for some time covetously gazing.

Mr. Davenport just then entered, and Miss Fanshaw rose hurriedly to meet him. For a moment the gentleman, calm and composed as he had grown, struggled with unutterable emotion; her romp with the child had sent the bright, rich bloom to her cheeks, her wild eyes danced with glee, her face absolutely glowed with animation; years, time, space were annihilated; it was Cousin Kate of his youth, the object of a world of devotion, idolatry, dreams, for who stood before him. It was but a moment, however; he met her just as he should have done, courteously, although most gravely and kindly.

As fop the lady, as she had never participated in the feeling which excited it, she had not the slightest suspicion of his emotion; indeed, it is doubtful whether she remembered that Mr. Davenport had ever been her lover—he was her cousin Alfred, her mother's sister's child, to whom could she come if not to him?

The evening passed on wings—never was a dreaded guest more courteously treated. She had taken them by storm—barricades fell, coolness and reserve vanished. She was pronounced, in a confidential family conclave, to be "irresistible."

"You must not think of leaving us, Kate," said Mrs. Davenport, some two months after that lady's first appearance.

"No, indeed, not this winter," continued Miss Julia, with a most entreating face, "we never can live without you, dear cousin."

"What will become of our dances and charades in the evening?" broke in tumultuously Master Frank. "Who will sing us songs, and tell us funny stories? Oh, Cousin Kate, you are the darlingest old maid I ever saw——"

"Frank!" exclaimed his mother and sister in an agony; but Miss Fanshaw laughed.

"You will always live with us, won't you?" cried little Willie, giving at the same time a hearty kiss. Peculiar expressions past over the lady's face, and she did not answer.

"There are Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Williams coming to see you, Cousin Kate!" exclaimed Julia from her place near the window; "they are really very devoted in their attentions. If you'll promise not to tell, I'll tell you something, dear cousin."

Miss Fanshaw gave the required promise, and Julia continued:

"When you first came they told Mrs. Flint, who lives with them, that they supposed, as Mr. Davenport had been exceedingly kind and hospitable to them, they must call and see his old maiden cousin. You remember, dear cousin, they came and found you so charming that they stayed till twelve o'clock, and the next morning appeared again to make a lengthy apology."

Miss Fanshaw laughed, and was exceedingly polite both to Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Williams, who just then entered. Indeed, so constant had been the visits of these two gentlemen that Mrs. Davenport, good, simple soul, began to imagine that Miss Julia, although she was not yet brought out, had achieved a conquest. "Kate," she argued, "is very agreeable, but they are perfect boys to her." So they were; but boys do occasionally very foolish things, for Miss Fanshaw left the parlor one morning, after a long conference with Mr. Donaldson, looking vexed and indignant beyond measure.

When Mr. Davenport came home that day, he met his cousin with a most provoking glance of intelligence, and accosted her with sundry very agreeable queries as to the purport of Mr. Donaldson's visit; light flashed through his helpmate's brain, and her ideas matrimonial respecting her daughter vanished. As for Miss Fanshaw, she had what the French call a grand success, not only in the family of her relative, but the little town in general—that is, for an old maid! But, alas! to the conclusion which truth compels—wholly foreign to my aim and intention, which was to hold up spinisterhood as admirable, engaging, all worthy to be embraced; to represent those whom even Jean Paul, the tender-hearted, denominates "solitary unknown, without friends," as loveable and loving—pitiful is it that truth compels me to deviate. On one identical sorrowful evening, at Mr. Davenport's a gentleman entered.

Cousin Kate started, grew pale, then celestially rosy, her eyes being unusually prominent when she welcomed the stranger, and introduced him to the rest of the family; indeed it was afterward remarked that they looked remarkably large and bright the whole evening. It was noticed, too after this, that Counsin Kate had not so much time as formerly to employ in making fearful-looking rabbits, with two fingers and thumb, by way of a dismay and entertainment for the baby. She did not take as much interest in the manufacture of Frank's kite, nor were comical old men in little Willie's sketch book as abundant as formerly. Furthermore, an elegant French worked dress and magnificent vail were placed by some mysterious and remarkable agency in Cousin Kate's room one evening, which Cousin Kate, in an unaccountable freak put on the next morning—stranger still, went to church in it—ay, and was married! Thirty-five, too, and such a paragon of an old maid! Was it not a shame?

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ENAMELED CEILINGS.

A refreshment saloon in London has been finished inside in such a manner as to be readily washed out with a hose. The floor is paved, the walls are of majolica, and the ceiling is covered with enameled sheet iron. When it is desired to clean out the room, the furniture is removed, the hose is laid on, and the place is simply drenched and flooded till clean. The ceiling is the novel feature of the room. To prepare it, large pieces of sheet iron were coated with white enamel in the usual manner, and were then handsomely painted in colors. After baking to secure the colors, the sheets were affixed to the beams of the floor overhead. The joints are made to fit tight, and once in place, the enameled plates will last as long as the building stands. This style of ceiling is partially fire-proof, and saves all the expense, repairs and danger of laths and plaster. There is no patent on this system of ceilings, and any enameling firm may make the sheets in plain colors, clear white, or in patterns to fit any refreshment-room, bath-room, laundry, dairy, or other room where a washable ceiling is desired.

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ANTIQUE COINS.

The magnificent public collection of antique coins, camei, medals and intagli at Berlin, has just been greatly enriched by the purchase, for the comparatively small sum of 320,000 reichsmarks, or about $80,000 in gold, of the superb private collection of the late Baron Von Prokesch-Osten, the eminent Austrian diplomatist. The Prokesch-Osten collection contains no fewer than 11,000 coins and gems, mainly Greek and Oriental, obtained for the most part by Baron Von Prokesch-Osten while residing as Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople. Before the purchase of this new collection, the Berlin collection was regarded as the largest in all Europe after the Russian. It was founded by the "Great Elector" in 1694 by the purchase of a part of the Heidleberg gems which were dispersed in that year. Frederic the Great subsequently bought the whole of the gems, genuine and false, of the too-famous Baron Stosch, making a total, without including coins, of 4,490 stone gems and 848 antique pastes. We do not know exactly how large is the proportion of gems in the Prokesch-Osten collection, but as the Russian collection (for which, as for so many other treasures, Russia has to thank the quite masculine good taste of the Empress Catherine II.) contains no fewer than 10,000 gems, the probabilities are that St. Petersburg still holds the first rank in this respect among the great capitals of the world.

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"VERY LIKELY."

Considering that the following comes from a British source, it is not very bad. It is going the round of the English railway smoking-carriages, For; be it known, in these carriages, so much envied by the ladies, social harmony animates the travelers, and they talk just as if they were not reserved, first class Britons:

"This is not a smoking-compartment sir," said an indignant lady, pausing on the steps, and glaring at the smoker.

"Very likely," said the smoker.

"You have no right to smoke here, sir; and if you don't desist, I must call the guard," said the lady.

"Very likely," was the reply.

"I shall be choked."

"Very likely."

"Why do you smoke, sir, when I object?"

"Why, madam, tobacco is a capital disinfectant, and as I am professionally engaged at Stockwell small-pox hospital, I—

The lady got out. "I feel as if I should faint."

"Very likely," was the only response, as the traveler pulled up both windows to enjoy all his smoke.

URI CARRUTH, the editor who was shot by Landis at Vineland, N. J., last March, and who for several days has been confined to his bed, was seized with convulsions on Saturday and died at 3 A. M. Sunday. His death is supposed to have been accelerated by anxiety for a settlement with Landis. The latter has been arrested and taken to jail at Bridgeton, N. J.

THE SWANS OF WILTON.

Oh, how the swans of Wilton
Twenty abreast did go,
Like country girls bound for the church,
Sails set and all aglow!
With pouting breast in pure white dressed,
Softly gliding in a row.

Where through the Weed's green fleeces,
The perch in brazen coat,
The golden shuttles mermaids use
Shot past my crimson float;
Where swinish carps were snoring loud
Around the anchored boat.

Adown the gentle river
The white swans bore in sail,
Their full, soft feathers puffing out
Like canvass in the gale;
And all the kine and dappled deer
Stood watching in the vale.

The stately swans of Wilton
Strutted and puffed along,
Like canons in their full white gowns
Late for an evening song,
When up the vale and peevish bell
In vain has chided long.

Oh, how the swans of Wilton
Bore down the radiant stream;
As calm as holy hermits' lives,
Or a play-tired infant's dream;
Like fairy beds of last year's snow,
Did these radiant creatures seem.

LADY CAROLINE LAMB'S DOMESTIC FELICITIES

My father and mother met Mr. and Lady Caroline Lamb at a dinner of Lord Holland's in Paris, when accidentally the expected arrival of Lady Caroline was mentioned. Mr. Lamb had prior named the next day as the one fixed for their departure; but Lady Caroline immediately announced her intention of prolonging her stay, which created a sensation. When the party broke up, my father and mother, who occupied apartments in the same hotel as the Lambs, were driven into the courtyard just as lady Caroline's carriage had drawn up before the staircase landing to her rooms, and Mr. Lamb, taking Lady Caroline as she alighted in his arms (she had a very slight, pretty, graceful figure), gallantly lifted her over the wet gutter, which elicited admiring approval from my mother, and from my father a growl to the effect, "If you were my wife, I'd put your Ladyship in the gutter." My mother's sitting-room faced that of Lady Caroline, and before lights were brought in she and my father had the full benefit of a curious scene in their neighbors' lighted room. Mr. Lamb sat down on the sofa, and his wife perched herself on the elbow of it with her arm around his neck, which engaging attitude she presently exchanged for a kneeling one at his feet; but, upon his getting up, the lively lady rose also, and in a moment began flying around the room seizing and flinging on the floor cups, saucers, plates, vases, candlesticks, her poor husband pursuing and attempting to restrain his mad moiety. It was doubtless a discussion of Lady Caroline's purpose to stay until Lord Byron arrived in Paris. Her flighty and eccentric conduct with regard to Lord Byron, and the many unaccountable vagaries in which she indulged, at length brought her husband's family and friends to using all possible influence to induce him to part from her. His firmness, however, was not supposed of a nature to be intrusted with the management of the parting; and he went off to Brocket Hall, leaving him sister to break his determination to Lady Caroline. The interview took place, and the offending lady was emphatically apprised of her husband's determination, after which several members of Mr. Lamb's family left town for Hertfordshire, to strengthen him in his resolution, and comfort him in his desolation. Arrived at Brocket, they sought him in vain till in a remote summer-house in the park he was discovered with Lady Caroline, an Amazone, sitting in his lap and feeding him with dainty slices of bread and butter, which she was literally putting into his mouth. Among Lady Caroline's accomplishments was that of being a first-rate horsewoman. On parting from her sister-in-law she had mounted her horse and ridden as hard as she could ride straight to Brocket, to tell her husband herself how she had taken his sentence against her. I never read "Glenarvon," in which I believe Lady Caroline is supposed to have intended to represent her idol, Lord Byron, and the only composition of hers with which I am acquainted, is the pretty song of Waters of Elle, of which I think she also wrote the air. She was undoubtedly very clever in spite of her silliness, and possessed that sort of attraction, often as powerful as unaccountable, which belongs sometimes to women so little distinguished by great personal beauty, that they have suggested the French observation that "*ce sont les femmes laides qui font les grandes passions.*"—[Mrs Kembie in the October Atlantic.

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SOME LARGE FAMILIES.

Says a writer in All the Year Round: About the year 1700 one Lady Elphinstone died the mother of thirty-six bairns, of whom twenty-seven were living at one time. The late Bishop Bathurst, of Norwich, was the twenty-sixth child of Mr. Bathurst, youngest brother of the first Lord Bathurst. But this is only part of the story; for Mr. Bathurst, who had twenty-two children by his first wife, and was destined to have fourteen by his second, making a good round three dozen altogether. Rather distinguished in this way were the Bathursts: for two brothers and a sister of his had during their respective married lives, sixty-four children, which, with his thirty-six, made just an even hundred. Another married couple, Thomas and Helen Urquhart are ranked among those who had thirty-six children. The parents lived at Cromary castle, in the early part of the sixteenth century, their twenty-five sons all grew up to manhood, and many of them became distinguished, while the eleven daughters all lived to be married, and many of them to be the mothers of large families. The Urquhart blood, therefore, must have been rather extensively diffused in Scotland by the end of the century. An authenticated case of thirty-nine brothers and sisters was afforded by the Greenhill family in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Thomas Greenhill, a surgeon, afterward author of a treatise on the "Art of Embalming," addressed in 1698 a memorial to the duke of Norfolk in his capacity as earl marshal of England: "That in consideration of your petitioner being the seventh son and thirty-ninth child of one father and mother, your grace would be pleased to signalize it by some particular motto or augmentation in his coat of armor, to transmit to posterity so uncommon a thing." The College of Arms, or Heralds' college, of which the hereditary earl marshal is the official head, assented to the application of Thomas Greenhill, by granting an addition to the armorial bearings of the family. In the language of heraldry, which is not very intelligible to outsiders, the addition was in the form of a demi-griffin, powdered with thirty-nine-mullets.

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LOVE-FEASTS OF THE DUNKERS.

[Lancaster, Pa., Examiner.]

The Dunkers are bringing their love feasts of the season to a close. This religious denomination has a large following in a number of counties of this State, among them Dauphin, Lebanon and Lancaster. The ceremonies of the Dunkers are very interesting. Any persons desirous of participating in the ceremonies of the feet-washing and the Lord's Supper is welcomed, but when it comes to the sacrament the Dunkers are close communicants, and permit none but members of the church to taste of the wine. Previously to the supper comes the ceremony of the feet-washing, which, it should be remembered, does not differ materially from that practised by the Winebrennarians. It is not an empty form, such as might be expected by one who never witnessed it, but a feet-washing in fact, in which all members present take part, and such other persons as choose may participate. The vessels used for the purpose are common wash tubs, which contain a sufficient quantity of water for the purpose. The manner of performing the ceremony is simple enough. Brother Jones starts out with a tub and towel, and, going to brother Brown, the latter's feet are both immersed and washed by brother Jones, who puts his hands into the water and rubs the feet a few times and then wipes them thoroughly dry with a towel. He then proceeds in a similar manner to two or three others, when another brother takes the tub and goes on with the process, by which plan all participate, one relieving the other, the water being thrown out and renewed frequently. The sexes perform this duty as well as that of giving and receiving the kiss of brotherly love separately. The brothers wash feet only for the brothers, the sisters performing the same service only for those of their own sex. During the performance of feet-washing one of the teachers discourses on the origin and significance of the ceremony. After the feet-washing has been concluded all partake of the supper prepared for the occasion, each one receiving a share of the bread and meat and a dish of soup. After all are satisfied the sacrament is offered, with fermented wines.

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PLAYING SEVEN UP FOR A BABY.

[Council Bluffs Globe.]

We have it from good authority that near this city, a few days ago, a game of "seven-up" was played, a little girl of five summers being the prize. The father had played and lost everything he had, and while under the influence of liquor proposed to put up his little girl against a certain amount of money. The proposition was at once accepted and the game began. At the last hand the game stood—father, 5; opponent, 2. In the deal the father received the following trumps: King, ten, seven and tray. His opponent received ace, jack, four and deuce. The father begged and was given one, which made him within one of going out. Confidently believing that the game was his, he threw down the king and try, exclaiming. "Can you beat that for high or low?". His opponent replied that he could beat both, and showed his hand and claimed high, low, jack and the game. The claim was denied, the father hoping that he could take the game himself. The game went on, resulting in the success of his opponent, who secured the game by two points. The winner still has the child and states that he intends keeping it, unless the father uses the law to regain the loss. She is in good hands, much better than those of her father, who is a widower and a man of dissolute habits, although the possessor of a kindly heart when not under the influence of liquor.

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TO PREVENT SEA-SICKNESS.

The following is a brief description of a new English invention, intended to prevent sea-sickness on steam vessels. Fore and aft are two circular bell-shaped saloons, each divided into three compartments. The middle space is intended for the general use of passengers, and the division on either side is severally for ladies and gentlemen. Each of these saloons is carried on a strong central shaft or spindle, which passes vertically through the saloon itself, then through a ball and socket joint fixed in a rigid iron framing beneath the saloon floor, and so downward to a huge spherical counter weight at its lower end. This globe of solid metal is calculated to compensate doubly the weight of the saloon and its complement of passengers. This might be taken, at a maximum, as eleven tons, and the counter weight of 22 tons would then be ample to secure a free action in accordance with the simple principle of gravitation. Nothing could be more nicely accurate than the maintenance of a true level on a line with the earth in the working model; nor is it easy to detect any point so weak as to invalidate the entire project. Ventilation is ingeniously provided for by fans of novel construction.

THE REAPER.

The reapers bend their lusty backs;
Their sounding sickles sway:
At every stroke the golden sea
Recedes to give them way;
The heavy ears fall bowing down,
And nestle at their feet,
Such will, such work as theirs, perforce,
Must win—must homage meet.

So careless of fatigue they go,
So true, so steadily,
The admiring traveler on the road
Leans o'er the gate to see;
With marvel of the soon-fallen breadth,
The lounging gossips tell;
But the reapers labor for us all;
'Tis need they should work well.

Ere the great sun that burns above
Shall crimson in the west,
And the children's poppy nosegay fade,
And they lie down to rest,
Each golden speer that upwards points
Shall fall upon the field,
And the farmer drain a sparkling glass,
Rejoicing o'er the yield.

Ply, bonny men, your sickles bright,
And give the people bread!
At every conquering stride you take,
On want and woe you tread,
Drop, heavy ears, and give the strength
You gathered from this plain,
That man may rest refreshed and firm,
And do great things again.

God bless the hands, all hard and brown,
That guide the cleaving plough,
What cast abroad the shining seed,
And build the wealthy mow;
They rear the bread our children eat;
'Tis by their toil we live;
Hurrah! give them the loudest cheer
That grateful hearts can give!
—Petterson's Journal,

THE ORANGE CROP.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The orange crop this season promises to be one of the most important and valuable ever gathered. At Bradish Johnson's and Magnolia the yield is immense, the former having the fruit of 10,000 trees for sale.

At Wm. Smith's place, near Bolivar Point, the golden fruit is so plentiful and delicious that it would tempt one almost as much as to possess a gold mine. The prices of fruit have heretofore been so much influenced and damaged by a ring of fruit venders as purchasers that it was difficult for the producer to realize any benefits from the products. We are informed that a movement is now on foot among the owners of orange groves to ship the fruit direct to agents in the North and East, and thus do away with so many handlings that now eat up the profits. As it is now it passes through seven or eight distinct charges before it reaches New Orleans, and the consequent offerings by the ring to first hands is tremendously less than when placed on sale in New Orleans. Cheap fruit is a great desideratum, and the change contemplated will tend to effect such an object. We have been informed that one tree in Cameron parish produced last year 8,000 marketable oranges, but of course this is extraordinary, the average yield of a well advanced orchard being not more than 1,500 to 2,000 to the tree. Plaquemine parish is one of the most fruitful in the whole State of Louisiana, and this year she will undoubtedly exceed herself in sugar, rice and orange crops.

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ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Atlantic for November has a capital article from Charles Dudley Warner, giving an account of his voyage across the Mediterranean and his entrance into Egypt. This is what he says of the camels:

"The long, bended neck apes humility, but the supercilious nose in the air expresses perfect contempt for all modern life. The contrast of this haughty "stuckupativeness" (it ist necessary to coin this word to express the camel's ancient conceit, with the royal ugliness of the brute is both awe-inspiring and amusing. No human royal family dare be uglier than the camel. He is a mass of bones, faded tufts, humps, lumps, splay-joints, and callosities. His tail is a ridiculous wisp, and a failure as an ornament or a fly-brush. His feet are simply big sponges. For skin covering he has patches of old buffalo robes, faded and with the hair worn off. His voice is more disagreeable than his appearance. With a reputation for patience, he is snappish and vindictive. His endurance is overrated; that is to say, he dies like a sheep on an expedition of any length, if he is not well fed. His gait racks muscles like an ague. And yet this ungainly creature carries his head in the air, and regards the world out of his great brown eyes with disdain."

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HOW TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL HYACINTHS IN WINTER.

Late in December, after our fall stock of bulbs was disposed of, we found a dozen or more hyacinths of various colors which had been overlooked. To keep them from spoiling they were hastily planted in four or five large pots, and these set away in an out-building, where they would be free from frost and have very little light. There they were left for three months, and nothing done except to water them occasionally. Expecting little or nothing from them, they were not noticed till leaf and flower stalk were both perfectly developed. The light had not been sufficient to color the flowers, and these were of a dirty pale green. The pots were now brought to the sitting room and placed in the full sunshine, and in a few hours each spike had assumed its natural tint. The effect was very beautiful. Not a bulb had failed—red, purple, yellow, blush and white were all large and perfect.—[American Garden.

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EDUCATION IN SAXONY.

Saxony is still further raising the educational standard of her citizen by legal enactments. It is no longer sufficient for children to attend school until they are 14 years old—until they are 17 they must continue to receive instructions, in the evenings or on Sundays. The number of lessons ranges weekly for two or six, according to the previous proficiency of the pupil. Default is punished by fine or imprisonment. Pupils who attend private schools recognized by the State are held to be complying with the law. Up to the age of 17 a child's education is superintended by the State; at 19 the child, if a boy, enters the active army. After serving for three years he is regulated first to the reserve, next to the Landwehr, then to the Landsturm, and not until he arrives at the mature age of 42 can he call himself a free man.

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A SUBTERRANEAN BALL.

The Rocky Mountain News says: In the heart of the Rockies, near Georgetown, last Wednesday, there was given a grand "subterranean" picnic and ball (in the Marshall tunnel, on Leavenworth Mountain), which was, perhaps, the first of its kind ever witnessed in the world—the "ball-room" having been cut out of the solid rock, 500 feet below the surface, and almost 10,000 feet above sea level. To reach it the guests traveled 810 feet from the entrance to the tunnel. The floor had been planked and prepared expressly for dancing. The exercises were commenced with a brief address from Commodore Decatur. The festivities were prolonged until ten boxes of wax-candles were consumed. Thus did Terpsicore, in a tunnel, charm the heart of a stony mountain, whose silver cords yield thousands of dollars to the ton.

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VARIETIES.

SWITZERLAND has just established a "mutual insurance society," which insures property against hail storms.

ITALIAN wines are said to be getting fashionable in Germany and France, as they are of improved quality and very cheap.

MISS IDA DEMOREST, whom the Grand Duke Alexis considered the handsomest woman in the United States, has married a Nebraska doctor.

IN Virginia City, Cal., a "run" was recently made on the Bank of California by two horses, which galloped in at one door and out at another, to the great alarm of clerks and depositors.

A CARRIAGE was precipitated into the Schuylkill River opposite Manayunk, Pa., Monday afternoon. It contained five persons, three of whom—Henry Getler, his mother and child—were drowned.

A GIRL of ten, attending school at Jamesville, Wisconsin, in writing to a relative in Eau Claire, says: "We are having examination now, and it seems as though I never knew nothing so much as I do now."

A HAIRDRESSER in France has been fined 100 francs for stealing a quantity of hair off the head of a young woman who had submitted herself to his care for a party.

A JUDGE in Buffalo has lust decided that the clothing of occupants of sleeping cars is at the risk of the owner, and if stolen its value cannot be recovered of the sleeping car company.

THE Empress of Austria had a delightful time in Paris, because she remained incog and refused to be bored by official flunkeydom. They say she ate ices and cakes in the restaurants just like a common person.

HENRY, why don't you keep a supply of cloves in your pocket?" said a young lady to her escort at the theatre recently; "you wouldn't then have to run out every act; and I don't see why you are so awful fond of cloves, anyhow."

A LADY in Batavia, N. Y., herself ninety-one years of age, has a sister living aged eighty-one, and four brothers, who are eighty-nine, eighty-seven, eighty-five and eighty-three years old respectively.

LOAN your money, deposit your earnings," intrust your wealth as you may, but be sure it is not loaned to a "fast" borrower, deposited with a "splurgy" banker or intrusted to a "magnificent and princely" acquaintance.

DURING a clerical conference the following conversation was heard between two newsboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here altogether?" "Why, answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to swap sermons."

A RECENT "cloud burst" in the Dale Creek region of Arizona completely ruined a wagon road for a distance of sixteen miles, so that it is scarcely passable, even by parties on foot, owing to deep gullies and enormous boulders.

A WEE BIT of a boy, having been slightly chastised by his mother, sat very quietly in his chair for some time afterward, no doubt thinking very profoundly. At last he spoke out thus: "Muzzer, I wish pa'd get annuzzer housekeeper—I've got tired o' seein' you round."

As an instance of the longevity of elephants, it is said that the identical state elephant which carried the Marquis of Hastings when he visited Lucknow, India, a century ago, as Governor General, will be in the procession to welcome the Prince of Wales when he visits that city.

THE man in Boston who went bareheaded for two years to cure baldness of the head, recommends the remedy as a successful one. He claims that the heat of the sun not only promotes the growth of hair, but also strengthens the brain. He says to any and all who are troubled with a lack of hair or weak brain to try it, as it costs nothing and saves the expense of a hat.

A LITTLE five-year-old friend, who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate, before the nurslings were drowned, was taken to his mother's sick-room the other morning to see two tiny, new, twin babies. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby, he said, decidedly, "Save this one."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1875

JUDGE PERSHING will resign in time to appoint his own successor. The Ring will have to wait a little longer.

THE Telegraph is in favor of investigating the Ring as long as nothing is turned up and no votes are lost and no Ringsters turned out of office.

THE blood letting, whisky drinking Chandler just suits Grant. They are boon companions, and will run the Interior Department for the benefit of white men as well as Indians.

SENATOR SHERMAN refuses to speak in Pennsylvania. He used up his throat trying to speak against Allen and explain the contracting qualities of the resumption act.

IF the bare-face, infamous and depraved falsehoods circulated by the paid organs of the thieving Ring crews in power are believed, no doubt they will succeed in flooring the honest voters of the State, but we don't believe they can.

THE workings of the forced resumption enactment is thus referred to by the Chicago Times: "A hundred and forty-five thousand dollars' worth of property changed hands in this city on yesterday, and it was not a good day for real estate transfers either."

Is it not about time to cease publishing the fact that the Republicans have carried Iowa. It has formed a three line paragraph in the Radical organs ever since the election. Of course they carried Iowa; they always did carry Iowa, and may be always will.

THE Commercial says Patterson the Democratic candidate for Sheriff was a Know Nothing. The best witness in this case would be Mr. Fife, who does not and dare not deny being a Know Nothing. Will he put Ephriam Jones on stand? He knows something about it. Let us hear from Fife.

IF Mr. Mackey reads the Gazette, he must squirm a little at the sly digs the "oldest" gives him, as it appeals to honest unsuspecting voters, to trust the Ring once more, assuring them that it is not Mr. Mackey they are asked to vote for, but Mr. Rawle. Poor Mackey. Immaculate Ring!

THE Telegraph and Chronicle are in a bad way because THE POST copied some extracts from loyal organs pitching into Hartranft. The truth must be told even if the Heavens fall, and neither of these Ring organs will deny the truthfulness of the extracts. They are given elsewhere in our columns.

NO MAN calling himself a Democrat should be diverted into voting for Lashell for County Commissioner. It is only to weaken the ticket, which can be easily elected. The friends of Messrs. O'Reilly and Irwin are working harmoniously, and they will go through, unless these side issues are encouraged.

IT is with the deepest regret that we are called upon to record the death of R. H. Hartley, Esq., one of our oldest, best known and most highly respected business men, which occurred on Saturday evening after a painful illness. Mr. Hartley was well known to all our citizens, and his death will be widely and sincerely mourned.

WILL our Republican orators explain clearly whether the party is in favor of repeal or enforcement of the resumption act. There seems to be a disposition to dodge this question. Our manufacturers would like to know. They are on a downward sliding scale and must have relief. Enforced resumption means repudiation, death.

MR. MCPHERSON has too much character to longer misinterpret the Legislative record of Mr. Pershing. His votes stand upon the pages of legislation and cannot be obliterated and it is not becoming to attempt to delude a mass meeting with partial statements or square misrepresentation. Mr. McPherson knows better.

THE Ring organs are very much troubled because we do not devote more space to the defense of Judge Pershing. Judge Pershing needs no defense, and none know it better than those who are endeavoring to shift the issue, and direct the attention of the plundered masses from Ring rascalities to their vile falsehoods. The ruse will not succeed. The people want to know what becomes of their money.

MR. RAWLE is in a dilemma. Were he at this late hour to make the noble pledge given by Mr. Piollet, to appropriate the interest on public moneys to public uses, he would make a rather unpleasant reflection on brother Mackey and his predecesors, who have failed to account not only for the interest, but six millions of the principal as well. To fail to make the pledge, will only add to the magnificent majority which the honest voters of the Commonwealth, both Democrats and Republicans, intend to give to the honest old Granger on the second day of November.

THE City Attorney's and Sheriffs' office will soon attest what it costs to make, to grade and pave extensive avenues constructed during a period of prosperity and inflation—when labor was two dollars per day and materials high and all contracts based upon that state of things. Now comes pay day, and the real estate upon which this mortgage rests has shrunk one-half or more, and in many cases will not realize the amount of the assessment labor without employment and business depressed. The five millions of dollars to pay for these avenues under the present condition, means seven millions, and the capacity to pay reduced more than one-half.

WONDERFUL POLITICAL COMFORT.

If the Republican party can draw comfort from a regular reduction of their vote in Ohio from an overwhelming majority for years past, to a vote barely equal to that of the Democracy, let them do so. The Democratic comfort is, that when it comes to a vote on the Presidency, the majority will be decisive for the Democratic candidate, if decreasing Republican majorities have any meaning, as we think they have. There can be no question that a very great effort was made by the Republicans with money and speakers to hoodwink and confuse the voters of Ohio at the recent election, and that these proved measurably successful. Still the main fact remains and is prominent that whereas a few years ago rampant Republicanism could roll up a forty thousand majority, when now it is only too glad to escape actual defeat, after all the extra exertion it has put forth. Some causes which tended to swell the Republican vote in Ohio, have no bearing in Pennsylvania. Here the main question is, shall Ring rule and Radicalism continue, or shall they give place to a better and more honest rule under Democratic government. We think that the respective parties understand this pretty well.

Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the Republican journals abound in misrepresentation, and persistently endeavor to hide from the people the real issue, and to place it on other than the true grounds. They even go so far as to be paltry and mean in this unholy business, making their game one of mere deception.

The Democratic party needs no deceit on their part; they could be honest in adversity, when they stood up a hopeless minority against a tyrannical and unscrupulous majority, and they are honest now in the endeavor to place fairly before all voters the true issues of the day. If we had such a record as that which stains the party, which has now been so long in power, we would have no hope of exciting the popular heart in favor of Democracy; but we can with honest and just pride refer to the past history of Democracy in Pennsylvania as clear evidence of an honorable future. We have the House to begin with: we want the Governor and the Treasurer to make things level.

Our candidate for Governor Judge Pershing, is an honorable, high-minded gentleman, remarkably well qualified to make a fair administration of the Government. He is not an office-seeker; the office has sought him. He has those two prime requisites which Jefferson claimed to be the very touchstone of proper qualification for high office, namely, honesty and capability. There are only too many who make light of honesty; but for the good of the people, it is the most valuable characteristic that a public man can possess. Through this one quality the people may derive vast benefits of which they have been for years deprived under dishonest Ring rule. Under it we may look for fair dealing at Harrisburg, where heretofore all has been dark, underhanded and corrupt.

Perhaps in the whole history of public malfeasence in office there has never been anything more supremely impudent than the barefaced peculations of the Rings at Harrisburg and in this over-taxed city. Poor Pittsburgh, under a Ring.

Our candidate for State Treasurer, Victor E. Piollet, is a life long Democrat, honest and capable. He has been successful as a farmer, and his farm is a model. His course from boyhood has been honest, straight-forward, and manly, and his bitterest enemies must acknowledge that he is not a man to sanction stealing. He will overhaul the crooked books of the State Treasury, and show to the taxpayers where their money has been put to "do the most good" for the rascals who have had the use of it.

Against such candidates the weak shafts of the waning Republican party should not prevail. The two highest and most responsible offices in the State will be well filled, acceptably to all the well meaning citizens, of all parties, by the men who have been nominated by the Democratic party. Look at the Ring men who are opposing them. That, of itself is endorsement enough to satisfy every honest voter.

ENOUGH OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Some of the military officers have sufficient comprehensiveness of mind to understand that portion of the American Constitution which makes the military subordinate to the Civil Authority, and the paramount reasons therefor; others have not. Some do not wish to learn, and others seem to be incapable of understanding and appreciating this most important provision of the fundamental law of Republican government. The most distinctive difference between an Imperial Government on the one hand, and a Democratic Government on the other, is this; that in the former, the Civil power is, always, through the supreme head of the Government, at the mercy of the Military, which is subject to the same head; whereas in a truly Democratic Government, the civil power, by the Constitution, is always supreme; and the military can, or should only move and act in strict obedience thereto. And such, uniformly, has been the working of our government, till in an evil hour it fell under the heel of Grant, a man of such small calibre that he is apparently unable to perceive either the necessity or the importance of this great principle of free government. This first of our Imperial Governors—this so-called second Washington, suddenly elevated from a comparatively low station to which he had consigned himself by indulgence in low vices, entered upon the great duties of the Presidential office with a falsehood; proclaiming to the people who had called him to that exalted position, that he would serve only them; that he could have no policy of his own; that he wanted peace; that the South were ready and anxious to extend the hand and heart of reconciliation; that, in fine, he, President Grant, would rise above party, and be indeed the President of the whole country. Such were Grant's promises, every one of which he has since broken.

Carrying his recent military habits with him into the White House, he soon surrounded himself with a semi-military body guard, and formed a private Cabinet, outside of the Constitutional Cabinet, for purposes of pecuniary speculation, with low men as his private advisers. He selected his official advisers not with reference to their national fitness, but to suit his own personal predilictions. He went even much farther, and made a personal appointment on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States for the vile purpose of reversing one of the solemn decrees of that court in the very face of the Constitution. This stands to day as one of the basest acts that any governor of modern times has been guilty of, and if there was no other offence on his part against law and good order, this alone should speedily consign him to the level from which he had been so recently raised.

Instead of peace and good will toward the South, Grant instituted the vilest possible system of carpet bag government, composed of vulgar mercenary wretches only too willing to stoop to the meanest acts to deceive and cajole newly made ignorant colored voters of the South, in order that the grinding heel of Grant should be kept upon the people of the South, while the property owners were being plucked, robbed and ruined under various false pretences, and lying allegations. The truth of history has already exposed this terrible system, under which our white brethern of the South have been defrauded by this soulless administration of Radical Republicans. One after another the public and now notorious wretches who aided Grant in this nefarious business, have been pointed out and discarded; and now the people are after the great wire-workers themselves and they too must come down.

It is to put a stop to this wicked system of oppression that the Democracy have arroused themselves, and, against fearful odds of money and false representations, they have just cast the largest Democratic vote ever given in the State of Ohio. It is against this false administration and their Ring supporters in Pennsylvania that the Democracy of the Keystone State intend to roll up a majority in November that will show to the whole country that our people know their rights and will maintain them. Our organization is good, and growing better daily. Our cause is just, and in God is our trust. We have good men for candidates and the people are in favor of right. We look forward fearlessly to a happy result. The people are tired of military domination.

BIGELOW'S BIG BONANZA.

Saturday was a sad day for the Big Bonanza people and the superserviceable Ring organs. THE POST'S column of fees and commissions receipted for by Mr. Bigelow, copied from the Court records, was a dose that they were not prepared for. Interviewers from the Ring organs thronged City Hall in search of a refutation of those figures but they found it not. They dared not publish or even refer to the information received at City Hall, for the simple reason that it would have confirmed what THE POST said. The result was that all the afternoon papers entirely avoided the question, in accordance with the order issued from the Ring Committee. The Telegraph made a few silly remarks dodging the question, but its reporter did not dare to give the results of his interview with City Hall officials. What the morning papers will do remains to be seen.

The Sunday Leader of yesterday comes out and substantially confesses that it has been wrong and that THE POST has been right. It admits that Mr. Bigelow receives the $3 fee, and that he claims he is entitled to it. If the Leader will go to the trouble to examine the Municipal Lien Docket, it will find that this insignificant $3 amounts to thousands of dollars. As to the commission it says that it is not "charged" that Mr. Bigelow has misappropriated it. The Leader reporter could easily have found out whether it had been accounted for in the Controller's office. Why did he not publish the result of his enquiries there? We will let the Leader answer for itself.

The Leader quibbles and says that the judgments we gave are not under the Penn avenue act. We said on Saturday that they were under the Penn avenue act and other acts, and the Docket will sustain us. There are two cases near the end of the list, for instance, against Frank Kohne for the improvement of Hazlewood avenue, where Mr. Bigelow receipts for $94 87 commission and $6 fees, $100 87 in all. These judgments, these fees and these commissions are under the Penn avenue act, so that the Leader's quibble goes for nothing. The ordinance of 1873 says that Mr. Bigelow shall receive $5,000 and no other allowances. Now has this law been observed? We have just and reasonable grounds for believing that it has not.

The editor of the Leader has been misled by his reporter. If he will send a reliable man to examine the Municipal Lein Docket, and one who is intelligent enough to distinguish between a Viewer's Report and a judgment or lien, he will find that the "five per cent. Attorney's Commission" is not "erased with red ink" in the judgments or liens under the Penn avenue act, but that in all the judgments or liens entered up and recorded under that act as under all others, the words "and five per cent. Attorney's Commission" will be found in the Docket entries of judgment or lien. In entering several hundred names in a "Report" the entire printed blank is "erased with red ink," but this is altogether a different thing than the judgments or liens of which we have been speaking. We would advise the editor of the Leader to inform himself on this subject before getting deeper into a ridiculous error.

But the truth of our statement has been vindicated by the record, and we challenge successful contradiction. We appeal to the Municipal Lein Docket itself to show that Bigelow has been collecting $3 fee in each case and five per cent. commission where collections have been made, and we challenge and defy all, and singular the Ring organs to go to that record and prove that we have told aught but the truth. This brings the matter down to a point about which there need be no quibbling. Has Mr. Bigelow turned over these fees and commission? Here is a chance for the Ring organs.

Now a word for Mr. Bigelow's claim that in these cases he is not acting as City Attorney, and is therefore entitled to the $3 fee as an attorney. If that claim is good, then he can collect the five per cent. commission as an attorney, and in defiance of the law of 1873 fixing the City Attorney's salary and depriving him of all allowances. This claim of Mr. Bigelow is a transparent humbug, and is a virtual confession of all we have charged.

On Saturday we gave the Big Bonanza Ring one slice of the day of judgment. To-morrow we promise them another still more startling, and one that will explain pretty clearly why the Ring organs were so quick to denounce THE POST'S exposures as false. We will show that they can afford to keep this matter from the public.

THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

GOV. TILDEN DETERMINED TO PREVENT IT IN NEW YORK IF POSSIBLE—A NOTE TO THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The following is a copy of a letter sent to every District Attorney in the State to day:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1875.

SIR: The improper and illegal use of money at elections is, in some portions of the State, a serious and growing evil, sometimes thwarting the unbiased will of the people, and always debauching the public virtue of both officers and electors. You are familiar with the stringent statutes and the conditional provisions adopted last year, relating to the subject, and are aware that if they are rigorously enforced this evil will soon be eradicated. I expect that you will be vigilant in detecting, and diligent in prosecuting, persons guilty of the crime referred to within your county, and shall regard any dereliction of duty in this respect as a sufficient cause for removal from office.

I am, truly yours,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To——— ———, esq., District-Attorney of ——— County.

Will Hartranft follow the example of a Democratic Governor and issue a similar warning in this States. He might quote section 8, Article VIII of the new Constitution which he so vigorously opposed, which reads:

"Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration, for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give, or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received."

A RADICAL HOWL.

Several of the public leeches or Ring organs in this county complain because we have printed extracts from their brother organs which have charged that if Hartranft is nominated for Governor his connection with Evans will be accepted as true by the people, and "it is doubtful if he could be elected;" that Hartranft "did not tell all he knew concerning the [Evans affair," when before the Investigating Committee; then again; "a vote for Hartranft is a direct endorsement of the corrupt and tyrannical rule of the Treasury Ring." These and many other equally severe extracts, have appeared in other Radical organs and not one of them will deny the statements. We did not start this fight and would preferred to have kept it outside the contest, but these Ring organs have lied so persistingly, energetically and infamously about Judge Pershing, they should not complain if they get hurt.

(From The Daily Post of October 22.)

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The meeting at Lafayette Hall last night was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic ovations ever accorded to the representatives of any just cause. The Hall was not only packed to its fullest capacity, but between 2,000 and 3,000 were unable to gain admission. The vast audience was made up of thoughtful, earnest men, Democrats and honest Republicans alike, who have grown tired of Ring rule and Ring robbery. The speeches of Col. Piollet and Senator Wallace are given elsewhere, and they cannot fail to carry conviction to thousands who were not able to hear those eloquent advocates of Reform and Honest Government. To the full report of the meeting, published elsewhere, we refer our readers.

STATE TREASURY A BONANZA.

We publish to-day the full report of the State Treasury Investigating Committee, which ought to set decent people to thinking at least. Having been denied access to books and thwarted in every direction, the committee has only been able to scratch the surface. But enough is given to show that millions have been illegally used by the State Treasurer. The failure of Mackey and Kemble to respond to the invitation of the Committee is a confession of guilt, which will not be overlooked by the people. The Philadelphia Times commenting upon the report concludes an editorial as follows:

The political control of the Republican party of this State has centered in Simon Cameron and Robert W. Mackey, and the Treasury is the power by which they maintain it. They have usurped the supreme direction of the machinery of the party, and the Treasury is the pack-horse to carry the primaries, control conventions, mould Legislatures and manipulate elections. The large balances of the Treasury are diffused throughout the State "where they will do the most good," and by the co-operation of local politicians and bankers who gather the crumbs from the Treasury tables legislative nominations, delegates to conventions and general elections are controlled from the centralized power of the people's money. It is the Treasury that makes the Cameron-Pilgrims omnipotent in the primary councils of the Republican party, and it is the the operations of this perversion of a purely financial office that seal the lips of those who have held the keys of the Treasury vaults. If the people could but see how they have been unconsciously sold and delivered from year to year in their own localities by the Treasury managers, they would revolt by thousands, and it is the dread of this exposure that most teaches silence along the whole line. There are few dispassionate tax-payers who will not accept the studied concealment of the operations of our Treasury system as presenting the imperative necessity for a radical change in our political authority in Pennsylvania. If the people want to resume their own political sovereignty, they must vote for men who are pledged to bring the Treasury back to its legitimate functions, and appropriate the public money only to legitimate public uses. No reform can be hoped for under Hartranft and Rawle, for they are part of the Treasury system, and dare not war against it, while Pershing and Piollet are committed by every dictate of honor and duty to restore integrity in the care and application of the revenue paid by the people.

MINOR NOTES.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON has withdrawn his offer to the Baltimore American to plead its cause in the forthcoming suit of Gov. Groome and Comptroller Woodford.

TWENTY-SIX of ninety-nine County Treasurers in Iowa have defaulted, and twenty-five of the twenty-six are Radicals. But one is in jail, and he is the Democrat, who was prosecuted and punished by Democrats.

Is the appointment of Senator Chandler another "appeal to the Christian public," and are representatives of the leading religious denomination to cooperate with him in Christianizing the Indians?—N. Y. Tribune.

THOMAS M. JUDD, one of the strongest Republican workers in Massachusetts, has just been arrested in Berkshire county for a $1,000 forgery. Judd is a member of the Republiaan State Committee and a prominent lobbyist.

"THE less said about it the better," is the position of the New York Times. "Zack Chandler has been appointed Secretary of the Interior. We believe he has the reputation of being a 'first-rate story-teller,' and an amusing man to sit up with o' nights."

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has recently decided that the whipping of a child by a public school teacher is an assault and battery, and that an offending teacher may be mulcted in damages as well as held answerable for violaitng the dignity of the law.

DURING the war the corruptionists labored to divert attention from their operations by crying loyalty. The louder they shouted the more they plundered. Now the same class are trying to divert attention by crying common schools. It is the same dodge under a new cloak.

EXTRACTS from the Administration journals at the time of Mr. Chandler's defeat for the Senate would be entertaining reading now. They all thought they were rid of him then, and gave him warm parting kicks. They never will get used to their President and be cautious about such things.

THE only campaign which has any life in it is that in Mississippi. The interest there seems to be all on one side. The Democrats are holding immense mass meetings throughout the State, and a notable feature of these gatherings is the attendance of large numbers of negroes. The signs of a defeat of the Ames-Republican p ty multiply daily.

RICHMOND DISPATCH: A statuette of General R. E. Lee, by C. Buberl, the carver, who cut Valentine's recumbent statue, was deposited in the State Library on Saturday. The figure is in plaster, about two feet high, and represents Lee standing beside the stump of a tree, dressed in full uniform, with his cloak thrown over his shoulders. The left leg is slightly bent, and the left boot rests on a rock, his arms folded, his right hand grasping his gauntlet and resting on the hilt of his sword. The head is bare, with his face turned to the left. His saddle and trapping rest on a dismounted cannon.

PIOLLET AT BUTLER.

HIS OUTSPOKEN SENTIMENTS.

His Candidacy and the Erie Platform—The Treasury Ring and a Reiteration of His Former Declarations—Exposure of the Workings in the Treasury—Reform and Purity—The Philadelphia Frauds and the Ballot-Box—The Currency, Etc.

On Friday evening a large number of the people of Butler assembled in front of the Lowry House, and were called to order by Hon. Jacob Zeigler, who addressed them at some length in a very able manner, after which he introduced Mr. Piollet, who had that day addressed a Farmers' meeting in that section of country, and would sojourn in Butler over night.

Mr. Piollet spoke briefly as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BUTLER—I thank you for this impromptu gathering on the evening of my sojourn in your beautiful town. This is my first visit to Butler county. To say the natural advantages of your county far exceed my ideas of this section of Pennsylvania, is a faint expression of my surprise and gratification. The fertility of your soil, the extent of your coal deposits, and vast fountain, deep down in the earth of your petroleum prestige a happy future to your people, and the coming thousands it will attract in the near future. Your coal and your petroleum, so much in excess of your wants, will form your export commodities, while your farmers will produce all the articles of human subsistence and some of the most important part of the raw material out of which human raiment is manufactured. Enough of this, since I understand this meeting is not personal to the individual who speaks to you, but is in honor of the representative man.

A candidate before the people of Pennsylvania, upon well defined and explicit declarations, composing

THE PLATFORM

of the Erie Democratic State Convention. I suppose you expect from me a frank plain out-spoken avowal of my understanding of such obligations as my position presupposes.

As candidate for

STATE TREASURER

I find my justification for appearing before the people of any portion of Pennsylvania on the eve of the election which is to test the political opinion of our people, and will briefly state to you what I have already stated both orally and in printed form.

If selected by my fellow-citizens of our noble old Commonwealth to perform the duties of State Treasurer it shall be done in manner and form pointed out

IN THE CONSTITUTION

of our State. The workings of the Treasury shall not be hidden from the people, under the shelter of an unconstitutional act of Assembly, made in behalf of an officer elected two years ago to enable him with a poor excuse for not giving public monthly statements in detail showing where the funds of the State are deposited and proving that interest upon balances were placed to the credit of the people as his oath of office implies.

There are citizens among you not in political affiliation with the party that has nominated me who have known we long enough and well enough to assure you all that my word publicly or privately given is worthy of implicit belief.

Now I repeat that

EVERY CENT OF INTEREST

that it is proper to exact for the use of the people's money on deposit with the sound and reliable banks of Pennsylvania shall be placed to the credit of the people upon the books of the Treasury Department of the State, and no longer to be used for personal or political purposes.

With this frank avowal for the first time made by a candidate for your suffrage I say to men of all parties who desire to

REFORM AND PURIFY

this department of our State affairs—compel my opponents, other gentlemen whose position solicit your votes to come before you with their avowal or join me in establishing a precedent that shall determine this public question for all future.

Fellow men of Butler, I desire to present my individual views of the startling—nay,

ASTOUNDING DECLARATIONS

that are being made day by day before the Court of Common Pleas in the City of Philadelphia which prove beyond the shadow of a doubt a deliberate and wicked conspiracy to carry the election by fraud. Thousands upon thousands of false fictitious names have been placed upon the Register's lists that is intended to show the names only of citizens who by actual residence are to vote and decide the election. You ought to know, and doubtless do know, that this is done to enable desperate and unprincipled men to go with one of these pals named and pretended residents of an election district, and pretend and even make oath that he is the identical man. Thus, with a hundred names upon a list furnished him by the parties to this base conspiracy against liberty and the purity of the ballot, one hired ruffian will visit a hundred election districts and nullify one hundred honest citizens who pay for and uphold the government of that city. A political party, composed of men who will do such an act, deserves to be forever disgraced. The Courts of Philadelphia, to the neglect of other important business, are wholly employed in the

WORK OF PURIFYING THE REGISTRY LIST.

Already five thousand of these unreal and fictitious names have been stricken from a portion of election districts, and it is estimated that there are still twenty thousand false names yet standing upon these lists, prepared by the Republican registers, who have concocted this monstrous fraud upon the people of Philadelphia and equally against you, fellow citizens of Butler, since the repeater of these false votes nullifies and sets at naught your honest vote.

The exposure of this wicked attack upon the purity of the ballot box is well known to the

TWO CANDIDATES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

and yet they perambulate the State, and predict their hopes of election by the majority that Philadelphia will roll up for them. The cowering blush of shame ought to mantle their faces rather than the brazen grin of exultation. Philadelphia, if she will retain the love and homage of the honest citizens who have been proud of the greatness of our commercial emporium must drive this horde of ballot box stuffers from beyond her borders. A great city that invites the millions of honest people upon this continent and from all parts of the world to gather within her limits and celebrate the hundredth anniversary of American Republic owe it to themselves and to the cause of popular self-government to reprobate by their voice, their press and their votes this wicked, death-dealing blow to liberty on this continent.

A WORD MORE.

The real significance of the Erie platform, if a meaning is sought beyond the purification of our State government, is found in the reassertion of the last year's election, when the people substituted democratic representatives in the lower house of our State and the National Legislature. In the lower house of Congress it means the repeal of the wicked Resumption Act, which has had the effect to crush our industries, and has blighted all our hopes of a restoration of the wonted prosperity of our laboring people.

THE CURRENCY.

I trust the Democratic Congress will authorize the Government to receive its own issue of legal tender currency at par for duties at ports of entry, which will make them the par of gold and silver or any other legal tender money of any other government in the world. Now, fellow-citizens, let me say if our own government will not distinguish thus unfairly and wrongfully against our own legal tender money in favor of the legal tender money of other and foreign governments, it will rise to the value of the money of the world. The reverse is the policy of the opposing party as the case now stands.

We look in vain for those features that once made our country the marvel of the age, the pride of every citizen. The buoyancy and hope of the sturdy toiler of the soil are gone. With heavy hand he guides the plow, barely able to gather at the end of the year enough to pay taxes and provide a frugal subsistence. The employment of the machanic and day laborer is almost gone and hundreds of thousands sit dreaming, vainly hoping for better days to come. The work of improvement is arrested; dilapidation and decline have stricken whole sections as with a blight. Mills, factories, shop and foundries are silent and deserted, their owners broken in spirit, bankrupt in fortune, their once happy workmen pensively longing for the power that will again set them in motion.

Our commerce is nearly destroyed. Our merchant vessels have given up their pathway on the seas, and the limited commerce that we still pursue is still carried on in foreign vessels. Our ports, harbors and bays are comparatively deserted, and the glorious stripes and stars float sadly at only an occasional mast head.

An enormous taxation and ruinous interest is draining the country of every dollar of its increase and yearly adding to the weight of debt that is upon it.

The Republicans have rendered their name infamous by bringing their unlawful appliances to bear in this election, but those who yielded to them have brought shame and disgrace upon themselves and additional suffering and loss upon the whole people.

The meeting was concluded by Mr. Irwin, in an able speech upon the issue entered in the coming election.

OUR TREASURY SYSTEM.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1875.—*Tax-payers of Pennsylvania:* I address you—you who foot the bills of government. It is you I desire should read the great chapter of your wrongs, set forth in a report of a committee of the House of Representatives of this State, and which lays bare the frauds and despicable practices of a corrupt ring fastened upon the public Treasury of our State, and is herewith presented to you. Will you read it? Don't say that you have not the time. If you are a farmer you have given months of your time at hard labor in your fields, in sunshine and storm, in heat and cold, to raise money enough to pay your share of the six millions of the public moneys stealthily and dishonestly filched from the public treasury. If you are a mechanic, pray how many of the absolute necessities of life have you been obliged to dispense with to make up your share of the six millions to glut the greedy maw of official dependents? If you are a laboring man, how much of your time has been taken, which was necessary to provide subsistence for your half starved family, to feed the plunderers and make up your share of the six millions? Therefore, I implore each of you, don't say that you have no time to read the chapter of your wrongs. A committee of the House of Representatives of this State were directed to examine into charges of corruption, in abstracting the funds from the public treasury. On the 20th of this month the committee came to a dead halt, and were forced to abandon the investigation, because the chief delinquent refused to appear and justify, and the committee, not having the power to enforce his attendance by attachment, were obliged to abandon the inquiry. I copy from the report.

Many other minor fraudulent transactions came under the notice of the committee, but those here mentioned may be tabulated as follows:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking fund	$3,400,000
Interest on public deposits	1,400,000
Overcharge on interest account	1,123,301
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427
Total	$6,044,728

This vast sum of your money has been lost to the State, and taxes upon you in the future must be levied to make it good. What do you think of it? Will you tamely submit to the monstrous fraud, or will you, like men, shake these creatures from their hold on the public treasure? Do you propose to indorse the fraud and thus impoverish yourselves? Should you not rather hurl them from power into the abyss where they belong? How many more millions do you propose they shall abstract from your Treasury? Do you not think a seal of condemnation should be placed upon them? Tweed wears his uniform! Pennsylvania lacks the moral courage to make the Ring tremble. Change the tables and they will tremble. Six millions abstracted from our treasury! It is your money. It has been taken without warrant of law. The delinquent boldly and audaciously defies your authority. His appetite and the Ring about him are to-day clamoring for your votes, that they may continue their game of public plunder at your cost. Taxpayers of the State, do these things please you? Do you indorse these gigantic swindles? Do you approve the act? Have you six millions more to hand over to this miserable and corrupt ring? Do you make your money so easily now that the item of six millions is of no moment to you? Will you permit the slimy, dirty fingers of these creatures to take your own money, in violation of law, with impunity, before your own eyes? If so you are indulgent. Turn the other cheek and court another blow; give them your overcoat also. You are kind; you are forgiving. What government in the enlightened world save this would tolerate such frauds without administering proper punishment? Cast them from place and power, and assign them to the position their demerits require. Do, tax-payers of Pennsylvania, read the report, and, having read it, make up your minds that henceforth honesty and purity are elements that shall alone control the policy of the State; that these people who have brought disgrace upon us shall no longer have a voice in our public affairs. The trust put in their hands has been abused, and they shall not, in the future, have the custody of our Treasury. The time has come for change. The time has come to blot out the record of corruption which these creatures have made. We must have change. We must cry reform, and we must accomplish it, too.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Chairman.

IT appears that Boss Grant's investment in the Pelican silver mine in Colorado is not profitable as yet. There are great hopes of future wealth for the stock holders, but at present there is a positive necessity for further investments. Assessments are levied that have to be paid and Boss Grant has got to put up a considerable sum of money. We advise him to apply to his friend, Zack. Chandler. We have no doubt that he will gladly advance the necessary sum. He is rich, he is generous, he is sympathetic. Let Ulysses try him.—N. Y. Sun.

THE STRANGER'S HEART.

The stranger's heart! Oh! wound it not!
A yearning anguish is its lot;
In the green shadow of thy tree,
The stranger finds no rest with thee.

Thou think'st the vine's low rustling leaves
Glad music round the household eaves;
To him that sound hath sorrow's tone—
The stranger's heart is with his own.

Thou think'st thy children's laughing play
A lovely sight at fall of day;
Then are the stranger's thoughts oppressed—
His mother's voice comes o'er his breast.

Thou think'st it sweet when friend to friend
Beneath one roof in prayer may blend;
Then doth the stranger's eye grow dim—
Far, far are those who prayed with him.

Thy hearth, thy home, thy vintage-land—
The voices of thy kindred band—
Oh! 'midst all when blessed thou art,
Deal gently with the stranger's heart.

TWO SWORD-FISH STORIES.

[Honolulu Gazette.]

On Saturday afternoon, about the time the frigate Repulse was getting under way, a large fish was seen by the natives of Waikiki rapidly approaching the bay. As he neared the reef he cleared it with one leap of fully 20 feet, and skimmed over the shallow water inside, until he landed high and dry on the sand beach, directly in front of Mr. J. W. Pfluger's seaside cottage. Here he was seized by a native, who, however, was unable to hold him, and the huge fish floundered about till he finally got into the water. A crowd of natives corralled him, and, the water near shore being too shallow to allow him to use his fins to any advantage, they soon killed him with an ax. It proved to be a species of the sword-fish, measuring 8 feet in length, while his sword measures 36 inches. The latter may be seen in our office. He appears to have been frightened by the Repulse, and shot like an arrow through the water and over the reef, with such extraordinary speed that he could not stop till out of his native element and high on the land.

These sword-fishes are very powerful. We remember Capt. Stone telling of an incident which occurred while he was running the brig Josephine between this port and Jarvis Island, about 1858. The brig was an extraordinary sailer, and while going at her full speed, 10 miles an hour, she struck directly under the stern counter with such a shock as to jar the whole vessel and to awaken the Captain out of a sound sleep, who supposed that the brig had struck a whale or a reef. Immediately the pumps were started, but there was no water in the hold. On returning to port the brig was hove out, to find the cause of the shock, when near the stern-post, imbedded in the thick plank, the blade of a sword-fish was found, fully 20 inches in length. To have hit the brig under the counter, the fish must have been going in the same direction as the vessel; and one may imagine the speed with which it moved to have plunged its sword 20 inches through the planking. It must have been going at the rate of 20 or 25 miles an hour, and evidently intended to hit the brig, supposing it to have been a whale. From this one can get a faint idea of the fights which takes place among the monsters of the deep.

FROM INDIA.

In a letter from India are given some particulars, from an India point of view, of the festivities which are to take place on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to that country. The City of Bombay is to be most brilliantly illuminated by gas jets, oxygen lights and native lamps, and displays of all sorts are to be given. Fireworks in fabulous quantities are to be set off, and the people as well as the Prince are to be impressed by the show. Another feature of the reception will be the feasting. Two grand dinners are to be provided, one for the school children and the other for the seamen of the fleet. The committee estimate that at the children's feast some seven thousand youngsters will be present, as follows: Two thousand Christians, including Europeans, Eurasians and Portuguese; a number of Hebrew children, two thousand native school girls, and one thousand Hindoo, one thousand Parsee and one thousand Mohammedian boys—an assembly sufficiently cosmopolitan to be very interesting. About $6,000 has been set apart for this feast, more than a quarter of the gross sum being devoted to the item of "sweetmeats." The entertainment for the seamen is to be held under a large pavilion, capable of holding the two thousand sailors and marines expected. Each "shell-back" and "blue-jacket" is to sit down to the following generous ration: ½ lb. beef, ½ lb. mutton, ½ fowl and ½ lb. ham and condiments, ½ lb. plum pudding, 1 bottle beer, 1 gill of brandy, 1 bottle of soda water and ice, 2 kinds of vegetables, potatoes and cabbages, ½ lb. loaf bread, 1 ounce cheese, 2 plaintains and 1 orange, ½ lb. tobacco and pipes, together with crockery, glass, knives, forks, table cloths, cork seizers, &c., and the attendance of 300 servants. The cost of the display at Bombay is estimated at $50,000, while the total expenditure consequent on the visit will amount to the millions.

LUDICROUS BLUNDERS.

In a recent work on abuses of the King's English, a number of instances are given where ludicrous blunders have been caused by the misuse and and misplacing of words. Among others are the following:

A furrier, lamenting in an advertisement the tricks played on the public by unprincipled men in his own trade, "Earnestly requests ladies to bring to him their skins, which he promises shall be converted into muffs and boas."

Another advertisement ran thus: "Two sisters want washing."

Here must have been a strange sight: "He rode to town, and drove twelve cows on horseback."

A gentleman advertised for a horse, "For a lady of a dark color, a good trotter, high stepper, and having a long tail."

Better, more amusing, more instructive, and more credible is the following illustration of the inevitable ambiguities involved in accurate language. One gentleman observed to another:

"I have a wife and six children in New York, and I never saw one of them."

"Were you ever blind?"

"Oh! no," replied the other.

A further lapse of time, and then the interrogator resumed the subject.

"Did I understand you to say that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and you had never seen one of them?"

"Yes, such is the fact."

Here followed a still longer pause in the conversation, when the interrogator, fairly puzzled, said:

"How can it be that you never saw one of them?"

"Why," was the answer, "one of them was born after I left."

REAL PEARLS INSTEAD OF SHAM.

A correspondent writing from Paris says: "One of the vacant shops on the Rue de Rivoli was occupied temporarily by one of those Arab venders of pipes, perfumes, imitation jewelry, shawl, &c., wherewith the visitors to Long Branch and Newport at home have become familiar. A gentleman residing in the upper part of the city stopped at the stall the other day and purchased a string of imitation pearls, for which he paid ninety cents. This necklace he gave to his daughter for one of her dolls. A celebrated jeweler happened to call one evening while the child was engaged in amusing herself with her new toy. "How foolish you are to let a child have so valuable an object to play with," remarked the jeweller to the father. "Valuable!" responded the latter. "I gave four francs and a half for it the other day." The jeweller took the necklace from the little girl, and examined it long and minutely. "I do not care what you paid for it," he said at length, "but this much I do know, the pearls are real, and the necklace is worth ten thousand francs ($2,000) at the very lowest computation. If you doubt my sincerity, I will prove it by giving 8,000 francs for it on the spot." The next morning the gentleman hastened with the necklace to the place where he had purchased it, but the shop had in the mean time been rented and the Arab had disappeared."

THE SOUTHERN SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION.

The surgeons who served in the army and navy of the South during the war have formed an association which is just now holding its first annual meeting in Richmond, Virginia. The circumstances in which Southern army surgeons were placed forced them to make many experiments which otherwise probably would never have been made at all. Shut up within the lines of the blockade, and almost wholly without manufactories of chemicals to draw upon, they were necessarily without an adequate supply of medicines, and sometimes even without the drugs most frequently used in their practice, and that at a time when the gathering of men in large masses for military purposes made violent types of disease unusually prevalent in the malarious districts of the South. The surgeons of the Confederacy, therefore, were forced to many experiments for the discovery of new remedial agents and new modes of treatment, many of which proved so successful as to work permanent changes in the system of practice at the South. Their very embarrassments put them in a situation peculiarly favorable to the advancement of science by experiment, and it is to make known to the profession at large the valuable results of their unique experience that they have formed their society. The address of the President, the late Surgeon General in the Confederate service, together with the papers to be read by members of the association, will prove interesting as bits of singular medical history, to say nothing of their special value to the profession.

ROMANCE IN A RESTAURANT.

In the year 1773 there died in the city of Copenhagen, an eccentric merchant, who had once been wealthy, but whose fortune had by unsuccessful speculation been reduced to 3,000 dollars. Two-thirds of this amount he invested "for the benefit of his descendants," and provided by will that neither principal nor interest should be drawn for 100 years. Long before the expiration of that time the singular provision was forgotten, and his descendants, even if they knew his name, thought no more of him than of any other remote progenitor. About two years ago the will was discovered by a lawyer who had occasion to examine certain old documents onfile in the Register's office in Copenhagen. The lawyer took the matter in hand and diligent inquiry found the heirs scattered through all the countries of Western Europe, and that one had found her way to America. The latter was a Mrs. Julius Knochenduppul, a native of Hamburg, who came to New York about twelve years ago, where she was married in 1868. Knochenduppul is a waiter employed in Mouquin's restaurant, on Fulton street, or rather, he was employed there until a few days ago, when an official note from the Register of Wills in Copenhagen, informed his wife that she was heir to $80,000, and directing her to present her claim in person as soon as possible. Knochenduppul lived in indigent circumstances in Hoboken, with his wife, two children and his wife's mother. He was in arrears for rent and had been threatened with ejectment from the house he occupied; but on the strength of his letter from Denmark, he was able to borrow enough money to transport himself and family to Copenhagen, aud maintain them there until the inheritance can be collected.—[N. Y. Herald.

THE POETS.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson has been talking with a correspondent of the Concord Monitor about the habits of his poetical friends. "Holmes," said he, "is so full that he can write at any time. Lowell broods over his subject for a time, and then composes with great swiftness. He does not like to write to order, though desirous of employing the stimulus of great occasions. We asked him to read a poem at Concord on the one hundredth anniversary of the fight, but he said he could not. His wife, a day or two before, wrote to me, saying, 'I cannot speak for James, yet I think you may expect a poem from him on the 19th. He has been going about for some time in that peculiar way which is promise of something,' and on the 19th Lowell was on the ground with his poem—and a grand one it was. Longfellow prepares his poems to be read on any great occasion, as a minister who lives near Boston prepares his sermons, nearly a year ahead. He wrote the poem read at Bowdoin College last summer early in the fall of the preceding year, and it was well he did so, for the months intervening have been fruitless as far as literary labor is concerned, owing to physical prostration. He is happily better now."

AUTUMN.

'Tis the golden gleam of an autumn day,
With the soft rain raining as if in play;
And a tender touch upon everything,
As if autumn remembered the days of spring.

In the listening woods there is not a breath
To shake their gold to the sward beneath;
And a glow as of sunshine upon them lies,
Though the sun was hid in the shadowed skies.

The cock's clear crow from the barnyard comes,
The muffled bell from the belfry booms,
And faint and dim, and from far away,
Comes the voices of children in happy play.

O'er the mountains the white rain draws its veil,
And the black rooks cawing across them sail,
While nearer the sweeping swallows skim
O'er the steel-gray river's fretted brim.

No sorrow upon the landscape weighs,
No grief for the vanished summer days;
But a sense of peaceful and calm repose
Like that which age in its autumn knows.

The spring-time longings are past and gone,
The passions of summer no longer are known,
The harvest is gathered, and autumn stands
Serenely thoughtful with folded hands.

Over all is thrown a memorial hue,
A glory ideal the real ne'er knew;
For memory sifts from the past its pain,
And suffers its beauty alone to remain.

With half a smile and half a sigh,
It ponders the past that has hurried by;
Sees it and feels it, and loves it all;
Content it has vanished beyond recall.

O glorious autumn, thus serene,
Thus living and loving all that has been!
Thus calm and contented let me be
When the autumn of age shall come to me.

—[Blackwood's Magazine.

A ROYAL STAG-HUNT.

A recent letter from Munich says: His majesty King Louis II, of Bavaria, is earning genuine immortality by his eccentricities. He is neither statesman nor warrior, nor are his dominions, even had they not been reduced to a sort of vassalage under the new reconstructed empire, large enough to make him of any consequence in the world. Still he occupies a large share of public attention. Sometimes he suddenly absents himself from the palace, and his ministers are left in utter ignorance of his whereabouts, while "solitary and alone" he wanders about the crags of his mountains, or plays the recluse in some abandoned old castle. When the fit strikes him, he orders an opera or a drama to be performed before him as sole spectator, and within a week past he arrived at the royal theatre just as the performance closed, and the public were leaving. Nevertheless he entered the royal box, and sent word to the actors to play the whole four-act comedy over again, not a person being allowed to remain in the audience part of the house except the king and his few attendants. As he pays well on such occasions, his whims are cheerfully gratified. Lately he has taken to study the life of Louis XIV., the "Grand Monarque" of France, who died in 1750. After having reigned for seventy-two years. This was undoubtedly the ablest, but also the most dissolute of all the captain kings of France; yet so much has the Bavarian king fallen in love with him that some months ago one of the king's country residences was transformed into a miniature imitation of a palace of the great French king of a hundred and seventy years ago. All the furniture was made in Paris, modeled after the originals, as were also the dresses of the king, and all the royal servants, the carriages, the harnesses, saddles, even the table china was speedily ordered at Sevres.

The rules of court etiquette which were in force under the French king have been adopted; the French language alone is spoken on such occasions, and when thus attired and surrounded, King Louis of Bavaria actually believes himself to be the great and puissant King Louis of France. About two months ago he had transformed himself again into his French namesake, and was leading one of the exciting stag hunts that had been arranged for Louis XIV. in the forest of Vincennes. He resolved at once that he must have a stag hunt, also, and gave necessary orders to the master of the horse. The chasing the deer with hounds came off three days ago at his Frenchified palace of Hohenscbwangan, and it was the most ludicrous event any living man has yet set eyes on. Of course it was to be at night, with torches, the king to witness it in state from the large balcony of the palace, and the deer, with the hunters, the hounds, and the torch-bearers, were all to pass in front of him. But here was the trouble. The officer in charge of the arrangements knew that if there was a real live deer in the case the animal would choose its own course to escape from the hounds, and might speed away in an opposite direction from where it was wanted to go. An idea struck him, and he hurried off to Munich to an ingenious mechanician to whom he confided his difficulty, The artisan promised to construct an artificial deer, to be set running like lightning by clockwork, that woulk go straight ahead when once set in motion. This secured, a pack of blooded-hounds was bought in England and brought here. A track was cleared for them, running a bee-line from one end of the park to the other, passing in front of the royal balcony. The mechanical deer was completed in time, covered with a fresh deerskin and the force of the mechanism tried, being found to work admirably; The officers were delighted, when another difficulty seemed to mar their success. The artificial deer gave out no scent and the hounds would not follow it. One of the chamberlains at last worked out a plan. "We'll keep the hounds on meagre diet a few days before the performance," he said, "then an hour before the start well give them a slight taste of smoked sausage, on the deer we'll hang a string of these sausages, and then you'll see the dogs run after the sausages like divils. And thus it was done. At the appointed hour the king sat in state on his throne erected on the balcony, surrounded by his court, all clad in silks and satins after the fashion of Louis XIV. On came the deer, the hunters, the hounds, the torch-bearers, shouting, yelling, bellowing, barking. Just in front of his majesty two of the foremost hounds had reached the deer, and plunged upon the—sausages. The jump of the dogs upset the mechanical deer, and the contrivance lay upon the ground, striking out furiously with its legs in the air. Yet the hounds gave it no heed, as they should in a regular stag hunt, but fell to fighting among themselves for the possession of the sausages. The king left in disgust and shut himself up in the mountains, while the burghers of Munich are laughing over the monarch's remarkable hunting experience.

A CARRIER-PIGEON RACE.

The Baltimore Sun in describing the recent flying match of carrier-pigeons from Baltimore to Philadelphia says:

The birds had been numbered on the tail feathers before leaving Philadelphia, and were further stamped with private marks on the wing feathers in Baltimore. They were tossed at intervals of half an hour, each on being set free rising to a great height, then circling around overhead in a circuit of about half a mile, darted off toward the northeast for their homes in Philadelphia, and were out of sight in a minute. The birds carried no dispatches to impede their progress. The entries and order of flying was as follows: Robert Loney, dark red chequer cock, marked No. 5, tossed at 7 A. M. John Roston, light blue cock, stamped No. 7, tossed at 7:30 A. M. Levi Roston, pied hen, stamped No. 8, tossed at 8 o'clock. Marcus Holback, light blue cock, painted red, stamped No. 11, tossed at 8:30 o'clock. Fred Woods, blue chequer, stamped No. 12 tossed at 9 o'clock. Thos. Grist, light blue cock, stamped No. 13, tossed at 9:30 o'clock. The betting was high in Philadelphia, pools having been opened several days in advance. The favorite seemed to be Fred Wood's bird, on which two to one was bet in many instances. In Baltimore there was great interest manifested by pigeon fanciers, and the result was anxiously awaited. As the records of the "voyageurs" were not familiar in this city the betting was limited.

Telegrams were received at the Sun office during the afternoon, announcing the arrival of the winning birds and the time in which the 100 miles was made, as follows: First, Fred Wood, two hours and thirty-one minutes; sedond, Levi Roston, three hours and seven minutes; and third, Thos. Grist, five hours and four minutes. The owners of these birds, therefore, took the premiums in the order named.

The birds engaged in the contest were all of the variety known as Antwerps, capable of great endurance, and when fully developed of flying several hundred miles on a stretch. Inferior birds in pigeon pariance are called "duffers." The Antwerps are of strong muscular development, having fierce and resolute eyes, and strong attachment for home, to which they fly with an unerring intelligence. The use of "homing" birds for carrying dispatches, was fully manifested on the continent of Europe during the late French and German war, when there was frequently no other means of conveying important messages, which were safely delivered even in besieged Paris, over the heads of the swarming hosts surrounding the capital. It is stated that in Belgium there are at this time a million and a quarter of "homing" pigeons, valued at about eleven millions of dollars. John Van Opstal, a New York fancier, has accepted a challenge from John J. Strine, of Baltimore, to fly some of his birds (Antwerps) a distance of 300 miles for $100 during the month of June, 1876.

Mr. Strine says he never raced a bird over 100 miles, and never knew a person in this country who had done so. There have been matches of 600 miles in Europe, however. Mr. Strine owns 40 birds, and intends to use them in transmitting the results of the heats, during the Pimlico races, to Baltimore, which he claims will take only eight minutes.

WINTERING BEES

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says: In the long and cold winters apiarians are liable to loss either from severe cold or short stores. I think in hives well filled with comb and supplied with sufficient stores, very little danger of loss exists in leaving them upon their stand, where the sun may reach them up to fly out, discharge themselves and return again to their hive.

But sometimes they are disappointed, and find unexpected loss. They are liable to such disappointment, pursue what plan they may.

Some dig a trench in a dry piece of ground and bury them below the reach of frost, and sometimes succeeded very well. I have been most successful in wintering them in a dry dark cellar, where no frost or light could trouble them. Thus located with ventilation, I have been able to approach them at any time in the winter. Weak swarms with little stores, I could approach and feed at any time when needed; and previous to removing them out in the spring, have them forward in the process of breeding, so as to have begun the increase in numbers, and be early in the season ready for labor.

A good piece of empty honeycomb placed upon the top of the hive or breeding apartment, filled with honey, will be visited by them and the feed transferred at once to the hive and stored, and a little time will familiarize them to it so they will come as readily to their feed as domesticated animals, and as eagerly and quietly take it up. For a hive with frames or bars I have a feeder in which I can place nearly a quart at once, and no bee having a chance to escape, though all may enter the feed box. Sugar from the bottom of a syrup barrel or from a molasses hogshead thinned and boiled so as to be of about the consistency of honey when cold, I have found to be very acceptable feed and answering every desirable purpose.

MUSICAL FAMILIES.

A writer on heredity in the Cornhill Magazine gives some curious facts in respect to the musical gifts possessed by certain families. Heredity, he says, shows itself in a more marked way, it would seem, in the arts than in the sciences. Taking music we find some remarkable instances. The Bach family, which had its rise in 1550, and became extinct in 1800, presents an unbroken series of musicians for nearly two centuries of that interval. The head of the family was Veit Bach, a baker of Presburg, and his two sons were the first of the family who were musicians by profession. "The descendants literally overran Thuringia, Saxony, and Franconia," says Papillon. They were all organists, church singers, or what is called in Germany "city musicians," When they became too numerous to live all together, and the members of this family were scattered all abroad, they resolved to meet once a year on a stated day, with a view to keep up a sort of patriarchal bond of union. This custom was kept up till nearly the middle of the eighteenth century, and oftentimes more than a hundred persons bearing the name of Bach—men, women, and children—were to be seen assembled. In the family are reckoned twenty-nine eminent musicians and twenty-eight of a lower grade. Rossini's family played music at fairs; Beethouen's father and grandfather were musicians; Mozart's father was second capellmeister to the Prince Bishop of Bishop of Salzburg.

REST.

Beneath the western heaven's span
Has sunk the golden day;
The clouds' rich sunset hues and tints
Have died in shade away;
The dim night comes from out the east
With gloom and vapor gray.

The stars far in the sky's blue depths
Their vigils 'gin to keep;
The moon above yon eastern hill
Climbs up the lofty steep;
The night winds steal with gentle wing
Above the flowers asleep.

The birds upon the tuneless spray
Have folded close their wings;
And to the silent night alone
The winding river sings;
Its song is of the woods and meads,
A hundred happy things.

No voice is in the tranquil air,
No murmur save its own;
The earth is hushed as heaven above,
Where, girt with cloudy zone,
The moon goes up among the stars
To take her ebon throne.

Sweet calm, and undisturbed repose,
O'er all the landscape rest;
Yet is there in the breathless scene
A voice which thrills the breast,
A something, which in thanks and love
May only be expressed.

—Chamber's Journal.

STONEWALL JACKSON AT WEST POINT.

[Letter to the Richmond Whig.]

In June, 1842, A. P. Hill, George E. Pickett, B. D. Fry and the writer, having passed our first week at the Military Academy, were standing together on the south side of the old South Barracks at West Point, when a cadet sergeant came by us conducting a newly-arrived cadet to his quarters. This new-comer attracted our attention at once. He was apparently about twenty years of age, &c.; was well grown; his figure was angular and clumsy; his gait was awkward. He was clad in old-fashioned Virginia homespun woolen cloth; be bore across his shoulders a pair of weather-stained saddle-bags, and his hat was one of those heavy, low-crowned, broad-brimmed wool hats usually worn in those days by overseers, county constables, wagoners, &c. He tramped along by the side of the sergeant with an air of resolution, and his stolid look added to the inflexible determination of his whole aspect, so that one of us remarked, "That fellow has come here to stay." His name was Thomas J. Jackson.

He had a rough time in the Academy at first, for his want of previous training placed him at a disadvantage, and it was all he could do to pass his first examination. We were studying algebra, and maybe analytical geometry, that winter, and Jackson was very low in his class standing. All lights were put out at "taps;" but just before the signal he would pile his grate up with anthracite coal, and, lying prone before it on the floor, would work away at his lessons by the glare of the fire, which scorched his very brain, till a late hour in the night. This evident determination to succeed not only aided his own efforts directly, but impressed his instructors in his favor, and he rose steadily year by year till we used to say, "If we had to stay here another year 'Old Jack' would be head of the class."

By the fourth year he attained a position in the first section, but his lower standing during the early year of the course, and in drawing, French and some other studies of a lighter and more ornamental character, brought his average below the point to which he had actually attained by the end of our course.

In the riding-hall I think his suffering must have been great—he had a very rough horse—and when the order came to "cross stirrups" and "trot," "Old Jack" swayed about and struggled hard to keep on his horse. When we had advanced to riding at the heads, leaping the bars, &c., his equitation was truly fearful; but he perversed through the most perilous trials, and no man in the riding-house would take more risks than he, and certainly no one had our good wishes for success and safety more than he.

I believe he went through the very trying ordeal of the four years at West Point without ever having a hard word or a hard feeling for or from cadet or professor. And while there were many who seemed to surpass him in the graces of intellect, in geniality and in good-fellowship, there was no one of our class who more absolutely possessed the respect and confidence of all than he did.

A MORMON BALL.

[Sacramento Union.]

Saturday was a holiday of the Mormons. At night it closed with a grand ball. How odd it sounds to hear a ball announced in church. What dancers these Mormons! There was a perfect jam and crush. The sexes were about equally represented. The women were plainly clad—not a low neck dress in the room, not a trailing dress to be seen, and the dancing was muscularly vigorous, and of prancing style, with lateral, vertical and other motions, not one among all the women present displayed an ankle, nor could the most curious more than catch a glimpse of that part of the female anatomy. In dress, at least, the Mormon women are modest and severe. But for the men—what shall I say? They come totally indifferent to personal appearance. A goodly portion were in working clothes, many were in their shirt sleeves, few had dressed their hair, scarcely one had put on a clean shirt, scores wore no collars, and not a few were filthily dirty, while the women and masse were clean, neat and tidy, not a few being tastefully arrayed in white. The dancing was about four parts of quadrille to one part of round dance.

In the cotillions no man's arm encircled a woman's waist. In waltzing there was no hugging. All the dancing was hard work; they rolled into it until their faces were purple; the men danced as if doing it for dear life, not a bit of mincing about it; ah, no; the way they cracked heels, sprang into the air, pirovetted and broke down, would have sent Billy Emerson and his like mad with envy. I was introduced to three ladies of like name and like a blundering Gentile took them for sisters, or some such, when they were only wives of one man. I looked with sublime admiration upon one woman who had eleven husbands by aid of the Morman divorce code. I put my foot in it in comparing two ladies, in conversation with a man, who quietly closed the audience by remarking that they were both his wives. I made up my mind to dance a Mormon quadrille, but discovered that it required the ear of experience to their calling, the feet of the chamois, the strength of Hercules, the agility of Mercury, and the bottom of Pegasus. I left in disgrace, after mixing a set up terribly by my blunders, and after, by lack of speed and wind, spoiling the fun of six Mormons and one Gentile for that dance.

IMPRESSIONS BY LIGHTNING.

One of the old-fashioned stories about the impression of a figure of a tree upon the body of a person struck by lightning is told by a correspondent writing to the American Journal from Georgia. The facts are summarized as follows:

"On the 12th of July, 1875, at about 4 P. M., as Mr. Simmons states, a stroke of lightning fell upon a house in Americus, rendering insensible for a time four persons who were seated in one of the rooms. The two outer sides of this room, which was at a corner of the house, had each one window, and nearly opposite these on the two other sides were the chimney and the door respectively. Outside, a tree stood in front of each of the windows, and about twelve feet from the house. A third tree, a locust, stood opposite the outer corner of the room and about the same distance from the house as the others. This tree was severed by the lightning, but the other two were not affected. A young child was sitting near the centre of the room, while the mother and a young lady were seated not far from the chimney, near which, and close to the wall, was another child.

"All these persons were rendered insensible for a time by the stroke which severed the tree, and on their recovery there were found impressed upon the bodies of them all more or less distinct images of this tree. It was most distinct in the case of the child near the centre of the room. Mr. Simmons says: 'The child is impressed upon its back and exactly opposite upon its stomach. The entire tree is plain, and perfect *in toto*; every limb, branch and leaf, and even the severed part, is plainly perceptible. It is a perfect photograph of the tree, and could not have been made more perfect by a painter's brush. It impressed the young lady upon the left hip and right leg, the mark being quite as perfect as that upon the body of the child. The mother and other child also bore less distinct impressions upon the leg. Mr. Hawkes says: 'I saw the youngest child and the marks upon it. The marks on the lower part of the spine are exactly of the shape of a branch of the locust tree. Where the leaves are, on the branch, the mark does not take the shape of the entire leaf, but only of the skeleton of a leaf. The mark was about twelve inches long, and had a fork exactly like the locust limb. It looked as though the blood was drawn to the skin along the marked part.'"

A later note informs the editors that the impressions have disappeared.

THE BRIDE OF DEATH.

A Charleston correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution writes: Scene, Charleston. Time, April 23d, 1864. The Yankees from time to time threw a shell into the city and nobody seemed to mind it. Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of one of our former Governors, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representation of General Beauregard she remained, braving shells and Greek fire, tending the wounded and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her care was a Mr. Andrew de Rochelle, a descendant of one of the noblest Huguenots of the city. This young man was full of the liveliest gratitude for his nurse; gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to; Gov. Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for the 23d of April. Lieut. de Rochelle was on duty at Fort Sumter in the morning, and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of Gen. Bonham at eight o'clock. At the moment when the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company was assembled, burst and wounded nine persons, among them Miss Anna Pickens. The scene that followed cannot be described. Order being at last re-established, the wounded were removed, with the exception of the bride, who lay motionless on the carpet. Her betrothed, leaning and bending over her, was weeping bitterly, and trying to staunch the blood that flowed from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens could live but two hours. We will not paint the general despair. When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness she asked to know her fate, when they hesitated to tell her, "Andrew," she said, "I beg you to tell me the truth; if I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heartrending then to see the agony of this brave girl struggling in the embrace of death and against a moral pain. Governor Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry, haggard eye of one whose reason totters. Lieutenant de Rochelle was the first to speak. "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you now die my wife. There is yet time to unite us." The young girl did not reply. She was too weak. A slight flush for an instant rose to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, with her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair dishevelled, she had never been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieutenant de Rochelle took took her hand and requested the Rev. Dr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterwards all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death.

AN INDIAN MOUNTAIN CHASM—DANGEROUS BEES.

[From the Abode of Snow.]

I went up between the Marble Rocks in the early morning in a boat, by moonlight, and floated down in sunlight; and as we moved slowly up that romantic chasm, the drip of water from the paddles, and the wash of the stream, only showed how deep the silence was. A tiger had been doing devastation in the neighborhood, and one of the boatmen whispered that we might have a chance of seeing it come down to drink at the entrance of the cleft, or moving along the rocks above, which, of course, made the position more interesting. The marble walls on one side, which sparkled like silver in the moonlight, reflected so white a radiance as almost to illumine the shadow of the opposite cliffs; but the stream itself lay in deeper shadow, with here and there shafts of dazzling light falling upon it; and above, the moonbeams had woven in the air a silvery veil, through which even the largest stars shone only dimly. It did not look at all like a scene on earth, but rather as if we were entering the portals of another world. Coming down in the brilliant sunlight, the chasm appeared less weird but hardly less extraordinary. Large fish began to leap at the dragon flies, which skimmed over the surface of the water; monkeys ran along the banks above, and chattered angrily at us; many peacocks also appeared above, uttering their harsh cries; and the large bees' nests which hung every here and there from the marble rocks, began to show unpleasant symptoms of life. Let every visitor to this place beware how he disturbs these ferocious and reckless insects. They are very large; their sting is very poisonous, and they display a fury and determination in resenting any interference which makes them most formidable enemies. Two Englishmen, I was told, were once floating through the chasm, when a ball, which one of them had fired at a peacock, slanted off from the rock and unfortunately happened to hit one of these nests. The consequence was that the bees immediately swarmed about the boat, and stung one of its occupants, who was unable to swim, so severely that he died from the effects. His companion leaped into the stream and floated down with it; but even than a cloud of bees followed him for a long way, watching his movement and immediately attacked his face and every portion of his body which appeared for an instant above the surface of the water.

VARIETIES.

MOLASSES is now manufactured in Massachusetts from watermelons.

ST. LOUIS is to have a new mammoth hotel which will accommodate about 3,500 people.

A CLOTHING firm at St. Louis advertises that "a small man can buy as cheap as a large boy."

AT Centre Lisle, Broome county, N. Y. the skeleton of a huge mastodon was unearthed recently.

AN "anti-lift-your-hat-to-a-woman association" is the latest novelty in the way of social bodies.

A SCOTCHMAN is about to start in Florida a factory for the manufacture of the original Dundee orange marmalade.

IT has been predicted that by next January the Mississippi river will have cut a new channel near Vicksburg, leaving that place two miles inland.

"WHAT does 'Good Friday' mean?" asked a schoolboy of another. "You had better go home and read your 'Robinson Crusoe,'" was the withering reply.

AUGUSTA, Ga., claims the largest cotton factory in the South; 40 buildings are in process of erection, and houses to the value of $350,000 have been completed this year.

ONE of the most touching things in this world is a lawyer's politeness to a jury. His cause may be crammed full of right and justice, but he is just as polite as if his client deserved three hangings.

A LITTLE German girl in a public school of this city was told to put the word year in a sentence. After a moment's reflection she answered; "Last year my sister was married: this year she has a baby."

THE new Palace Hotel at San Francisco must be a very wonderful institution. Speaking of the colored waiters the Post says: "It is no feat at all for them to toss a plate of fried eggs three times in the air, catch it and never break a yolk."

AN Indian woman at Nanaimo, British Columbia, had lent another native $100, for which she was to receive $10 per month interest. Failing to get the money back, she took the disappointment so much to heart that she hung herself.

THERE is a lady living in Richmond, Ind., who was married when twelve years of age. When fifteen years old she was the mother of two children, and when thirty her children numbered ten. Eight of her children are now living.

THE largest organ in the world is said to be that in Albert Hall, London, which was built in 1870. It contains 138 stops, four manuels and nearly 10,000 pipes, all of which are of metal, and the wind is supplied by steam power. Thirteen couplers connect or disconnect the various subdivisions of the organ, at the will of the performer.

IN Samoa, the new kingdon by the sea, the constitution provides that "after the expiration of seven years, when the people are accustomed to the ballot and realize the sanctity of the election," they may change the monarchy into a republic.

EIGHT years ago Josie Booth, who was then playing at McVicker's Theatre, predicted that she would take her last glass of water from the hands of Mrs. Tyson and would die in her arms. The prediction was literally fulfilled in New York City a few days ago, Mrs. Tyson herself tells the story.

THE women of the Karen tribes in Chinese Burmah, wear rings of thick brass wire bent round the wrist and elbow, and again round the knee and ankle, confining them so in every motion that they cannot possibly squat down on the ground in the usual Oriental fashion, or kneel to pray, as the men do, while in walking their feet make two separate tracks a foot or so apart.

JONES had prepared himself for a home dinner to his liking. He sat down in his dining room at peace with all the world, and said, "Now Hannah, bring the cold mutton. No hot meat for me this weather." Hannah hesitated for a minute and said, "But I done give it away, sir." "Give it away! Give my dinner away?" "Yes, sir, You said if any tramps called I was to give them the cold shoulder."

THE Ladies' Directory, at Broadway and Forty-fifth street, New York, which was instituted about two and a half years ago to effect a reform in the domestic service, is still in successful operation. Free instruction is given in cooking to those who desire to fit themselves for kitchen work, and situations are procured for girls who make themselves proficient in the art. Ladies who desire to learn cooking are charged $5 for a course of twelve lessons.

Weekly Post.

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JOS. S. LARE......................E. A. MYERS.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1875

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE—FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Schuylkill County.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford County.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—{JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—JOHN ROUTH.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

DEMOCRATIC STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS.

The election tickets for State and Allegheny county are now ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them. They can be obtained at Democratic Head quarters, No. 65 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We ask our Democratic friends in the country to bring to this office, at as early an hour as possible on the evening of the election the certified returns from their voting precincts. Each one will be anxious to hear the result, and each one bringing in the returns from their own precincts will secure full and reliable returns for all. We hope our friends will bear this in mind and bring in the certified returns on Tuesday evening as early as possible.

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger ciculation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THREE dollars and sixty-five cents a square for a single insertion is a good round sum.

IF the revelations we have made concerning the Big Bonanza could be refuted, how quickly it would be done.

EVERY vote for the Ring ticket is a vote to endorse the Big Bonanza. Let the voters bear this in mind when they go to the polls.

THE public are not ignorant of the fact that the Ring organs dare not discuss or refer to the exposures of the Ring that we have made and are now making.

HON. E. S. N. MORGAN, Republican member of the Legislature from Lawrence county, has refused to take the stump for the corruptionists and is now making speeches for the Prohibition ticket.

COL. R. B. M'COMB, ex-member of the Legislature from Lawrence county, heretofore a leading Republican and an effective orator, will go to the eastern part of Pennsylvania this week to fill appointments made for him by the Democratic State Committee for Pershing and Piollet.

JUDGE LUDLOW is one of the ablest jurists and most upright citizens in Pennsylvania. We fear however he will hereafter be known among the Republicans as "Old Scratch." Nearly all his time of late has been occupied in scratching names from the fraudulent lists prepared by Republican assessors in Philadelphia.

THE result of the Ohio election has given great satisfaction to those foreigners who hold American securities.—Dispatch.

No doubt of it, and every Shylock the world over, who succeeded in purchasing our bonds at forty cents on the dollar, enjoys "great satisfaction."

HARTRANFT on his travels carries water on one shoulder and whisky on the other. He visits temperance tea parties and tries to explain why he signed the repeal of the local option law. Then he visits the proprietors of breweries and solicits their assistance for going against the temperance men. Such demagogism will not win.

WE have heard from a number of localities during the week, and also conversed with a number of honest Republicans, as well as many Democrats, and can assure the friends of Reform and honest government that they need have no fear of the result on the 2nd of November. The people are determined to know the secret history of our State and city Treasuries.

EDWARD M'PHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, who has been misrepresenting the record of Judge Pershing and delivering sermons to our German and Irish fellow-citizens, was the editor of the organ of Know-Nothingism, the Evening Times, in this city, when the order was prosperous. Let our naturalized voters give him a wide berth.

A LARGE agricultural establishment in Wooster, Ohio, has made an assignment, which forced it alleged a banking concern in Canton, to go into liquidation. The hard money pressure of Carl Schurz don't seem to help the business interest very much. The screws continue to tighten in all the manufacturing, mining and lumber regions of this State. Grant and his henchmen are irrevocably pledged to enforce the resumption act which will about bankrupt the whole country. Yet Hartranft and the Ring want to continue in power.

MR. MACKEY laughs at the attempt to convict him of taking interest on the public money. He says, like Bigelow, that it is contrary to law, and he is the last man to violate law. He would die first. Besides we have the assurance of the Gazette, Commercial and Dispatch, that Mr. Treasurer Mackey has fully vindicated his integrity notwithstanding he has accumulated great wealth out of a meagre salary, and chuckles at the simplicity of any man who believes he does not receive full interest on every dollar deposited with banks and other corporations; yet our independent press is afraid to publish the facts.

NEITHER the silly pugwash and drivel of the Telegraph, nor the Chronicle's quibble about the Penn avenue act, disprove THE POST's assertion that Mr. Bigelow has been collecting thousands of dollars in fees and commissions. At first these virtuous journals, and the other Ring organs, denounced us as liars for saying any fees and commissions were collected. They have come down, and admit that Mr. Bigelow receives and pockets the fees, which will amount to thousands of dollars in all the cases entered, and that he collects the five per cent. commission, but claim that he pays it over to the city. The latter subject is what we are now pushing enquiries about.

GOV. ALLEN of Ohio, spent an hour or so in our office yesterday, recounting old reminiscences of his former visits to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania during the campaigns of the past. During his visit a large number of our citizens and gentlemen from other counties were introduced to the Governor. Gov. Allen who is in his sixty-ninth year, is wonderfully preserved, and is in the most perfect health, and apparently as vigorous as most men of fifty. He stands six feet four, and with but a slight stoop of his broad shoulders. He has all the courtly dignity of a gentleman of the old school, and looks and acts every inch the statesman. No worthier man ever wore the mantle of Congressmen, Senator and Governor of the third State in the Union, and there is no station that he would not honor with his clear head, honest heart and commanding presence.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

In THE POST of yesterday morning was given the details of the terrible accident on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago road on the previous evening, by which Mrs. Virginia H. Smith lost her life, and her husband, Mr. Henry H. Smith, was injured. The swift and terrible accident cast a sad gloom over a large circle of the unfortunate lady's relatives and friends, by whom she was known to be loved and respected for her many good and kindly qualities. In her home, where she was a wife and mother in every sense of these terms, her untimely death is mourned by a devoted husband and five little sons, in whose affections she occupied the chief place.

Mr. Henry H. Smith, the husband of the deceased lady, is a son of Hon. Wm. H. Smith, President of the Artisan's Bank and Insurance Company. He occupies the responsible position of Cashier of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, and has the sincere sympathy of the whole community in his afflictions and sad bereavement. Mr. Henry H. Smith was for many years connected with THE POST, and discharged his duties with the rarest fidelity.

THE BIG BONANZA.

When we first opened up on this subject, the Ring journals were quick to declare, after an interview with City Attorney Bigelow, that there were no $3 fees and five per cent. commission collected by that functionary in the suits of the city against property owners. Then we proved by the records of the courts that such was the case; upon this, another tack was taken and it was admitted that the fees and commission were collected, but that they were paid over to the city. Again we proved that a great deal more of fees and commissions were collected than were accounted for by the Controller's annual report for 1874. Now Mr. Bigelow declares that he is entitled to the $3 fee, and that he has not paid it over and will not pay it over to the city.

This is an official admission of half what we have charged, and we shall be able to show by the Municipal Lien Docket, that under this claim of $3 fee in each lien, Mr. Bigelow will get from $5,000 to $8,000 in addition to his salary of $5,000 a year, notwithstanding the act of 1873 limits his salary and allowance to $5,000 per year.

Now as to Mr. Bigelow's claim that he has paid over all the commission collected. His books show that since he went into office, he has up to the 16th of Oct. 1875, paid over the following sums:

1874..........................	1405 06
1875..........................	1299 97
Total..........................	$2,705 03

Mr. Bigelow's books also show all this is not commissions but that included in it are costs for the city ranging in sums from $3 to $5. Not until we thoroughly examine the Prothonatory's books will we be able to tell the exact amount, but we may, with the information we now have, safely assume that the amount of "costs" included in the above as "commissions" is $500 so that the actual amount of commissions paid over is $2,200.00 in round numbers.

In THE POST of Saturday and Tuesday we gave in detail the cases covering the above period of time, during which Mr. Bigelow had receipted for $3,990.40 fees and commissions or $1,790.40 more than is accounted for in Mr. Bigelow's own figures, and this sum does not include all that the Docket shows has been collected during Mr. Bigelow's term up to Oct. 16, 1875, as we have only given a partial list of the cases where collections have been made.

But there is another phase of this matter which we have not referred to, and which we will let a citizen tell in his own language. We may say that the gentleman who writes the following is one of the best known citizens of Pittsburgh, a Republican, and a man whose words will not be questioned, and one who stands ready to prove by proper affidavits the statements he makes. He writes as follows:

Editors of The Post.

The Bigelow Bonanza is even a bigger thing than you at first thought it was. We have received information, which will be testified to by the party concerned, that in the cases, two of which were published on Saturday, the City Solicitor not only collected the amount of the assessment, interest, fees and Commission, but attempted also to collect the cost of issuing three sheriff's writs, which were never issued at all. The circumstances are these; the party to whom we refer called upon the City Solicitor and inquired when the assessment on the property in which he was interested was due. He replied, "I do not know." He was then told that the amount would be paid then, or any time he desired, and was requested to give notice personally and not put any cost on it. This he promised to do. The gentleman thinking that the time had arrived when the assessment was due went to the Solicitor's office and found that, contrary to a pledge given, a lien had been entered up against the property two days or some short time before. He was indignant, as a matter of course, but ordered the bill to be made out and he would pay it. The bill was made out, but in addition to the amount of the assessment, interest, fees and commission there was included in it the cost of issuing three Sheriff's writs. The assessed party made out a check in full for all these items, but refused to hand it over until the docket in the Prothonotary's office was satisfied. He was told that that would put him to the trouble of going up to the Court House. In reply, he said it was no trouble for him to go to any place to have the matter settled legally, and that from what he had seen in the office, he thought it was very necessary that he should see satisfaction entered with his own eyes. To the Court House they went, and the Solicitor's Clerk entered with a sotto voce conversation with the Prothonotary, but the "Doc" looked the tax payer in the face, and then said to the clerk of the Bonanza, in a mild but firm tone, "There have been no writs issued and he cannot charge for them." Now if the gentlemen who was thus deceitfully and dishonestly treated by members of his own political party had been a fool, he would have had to pay for these unissued writs. But the exemplary clerk had then and there to reduce the amount of the bill something about twenty-five dollars. If this money had been paid in the Solicitor's office as demanded, into whose pocket would it have found its way? Oh! into the city's, of course! These facts will be substantiated on oath. It may be interesting to inquire how many writs were paid for that were never issued?

CITIZEN.

PLAIN FACTS.

Every man who is in favor of the Big Bonanzas about City Hall and the Court House, will vote for Hartranft, Rawle, the State Treasury Ring, and the following Court House Ring candidates:

Richard H. Fife, candidate for Sheriff, now in the Sheriff's office at the Court House, twenty-three years in the Sheriff's office.

Henry Warner, candidate for Controller, now in the Controller's office at the Court House, six years in the office he now holds.

James G. Murray, candidate for Treasurer, now in the Commissioner's office at the Court House, three years in the office.

Ralph J. Richardson, candidate for Recorder, now in the Recorder's office at the Court House, three years in the Recorder's office.

Joseph H. Gray, candidate for Register, now in the Register's office at the Court House, nine years in the Register's office.

W. H. McCleary, candidate for Clerk of the Courts, now in the Clerk's office at the Court House, six years in the Clerk's office.

Augustus Beckert, candidate for Commissioner, now in the Commissioner's office at the Court House, three years in office.

John M'Clelland, candidate for Commissioner, now in office at the Court House, three years in office.

Every man who is opposed to Rings and Big Bonanzas of all kinds, will vote against these candidates, and in favor of reform in office.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Governor Allen will be obliged to return to Columbus this evening in consequence of an unexpected difficulty arising as to the counting of the vote of Ohio. This is a sore disappointment to the several points in Western Pennsylvania where meetings were ordered, based upon his intention to spend the week in the State. We regret this exceedingly, as the greatest enthusiasm has been manifested in the expectation of seeing and hearing the veteran Governor.

Hon. Samuel F. Cary has consented to speak at several points in the Western parts of the State.

PENDLETON'S LETTER.

We direct the special attention of the reader to the able letter of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, on the financial issues. It is one of the clearest expositions of the subject of resumption that has yet been offered.

MINOR NOTES.

CONGRESSMAN CLYMER and Senator Chalfant, spoke to several acres of people at Williamsport on Friday evening, in favor of Pershing and Reform.

GOVERNOR AMES, finding that things are not as they were, and that he can not fill Mississippi with Federal troops, has changed his tone, and says that peace reigns throughout his bailiwick.

THE Democrats of Mifflin county had a large meeting at Lewistown on Saturday, at which Hon. Andrew Reed presided. Speeches were made by Col. Woolever, Major Shriner and Hon. Joseph W. Parker.

THE Republican torchlight procession in Philadelphia is said to have cost $10,000. As long as there are rich contractors to divide with and poor letter-carriers and clerks to assess, the hard times will not affect the Ring politicians who organize such parades.

THE N. Y. Sun says: In Pennsylvania there are State issues of transcendent importance, which equal if they do not surpass those in New York. And quite unlike those in New York, it is the Republicans alone who are the robbers to be exposed and punished by means of a Democratic victory.

THE inconsistencies of the Republican press just now are charming. The Canal Commission is a Democratic partisan body, and the all corruption it has unearthed is Democratic. The Republican candidates will support Gov. Tilden as faithfully as the Democrats, and he is nothing but a humbug anyhow.—N. Y Tribune.

MESSRS. A. M'GREGOR & SON, editors and proprietors of the "Stark county (Ohio) Democrats," announce that as they are desirous of retiring from business, they will dispose of their newspaper and job office. The county of Stark is Democratic and the "Democrat" enjoys a large circulation and considerable prosperity.

AMONG other proposed amendments to the Minnesota constitution to be voted upon at the coming election is one permitting women to vote at any election "held for the purpose of choosing any officers of schools, or upon any measure relating to school, and may also provide that any such woman shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining solely to the management of schools."

BILL KING is in Washington virtuously insisting upon an early trial of the indictment against him for perjury in connection with his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee as to the Pacific Mail subsidy. King knows that, through the negligence or design of President Grant, the bill creating the District jury was never signed, and consequently the indictment is not worth anything.—Courier Journal.

A REPORT comes from the anthracite regions that the six great coal companies have agreed upon a partial suspension of mining operations after the first of November, and a total stoppage on December 1. If this prove true it will probably be worth 10,000 votes to the Democratic State ticket. The Pennsylvania miners have always shown a readiness to hold the party in power responsible whenever they feel the pinch of hard times.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia is busily engaged in purging the registry list. About the usual number of fraudulent names are found upon them, and the Ring Republicans are responsible for all of them, as usual. The game appears to be to load the lists so heavily with fictitious names that the Court cannot possibly finish the work of purification before election, and will have to leave a few thousand names for the use of repeaters.

AUDITOR SMITH, of Alabama, the only State executive official who is a Republican, has published a letter warmly supporting the new Constitution. He states, in his official capacity as one who has charge of such matters, that the maximum amounts to be paid out for State expenses in case the new Constitution shall be adopted, as compared with the old, is $265,000. The change proposed in the school system, he says, is a wise measure, and will increase the amount available for the pay of teachers. Nearly all the white Republicans of the State are for ratifying the new Constitution.

HON. F. W. HUGHES.

Speech at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, on Saturday, Oct. 23.

The concluding hours of the canvass places such stress upon our columns that we are unable to give more than the conclusion of one of the most searching and convincing arguments of the campaign, by Mr. Hughes, one of the foremost men of this country, delivered at Wilkesbarre on Saturday night last:

Does the Erie platform propose that? Does it admit of any loan of credit by a corporation incurring all the hazards of business, that forsooth it may fail to redeem when required? Not at all—not at all. Our opponents reply, yes, yes—you propose to issue, and (if needs be) in excess of present paper issues, paper legal tenders, and these you do not even propose to redeem on demand, it is irredeemable paper? Right here is the kernel of this great question. The answer to our opponents is twofold.

1st. The *full* legal tender issue will in no sense be irredeemable. The Government redeems it when it accepts it for all public dues, for duties upon imports and internal taxes; and second, the Government redeems it, when by the sovereign power that enables her to declare it a legal tender, one individual *must* take it from another in payment of debts, or exchange for commodities. It is redeemable in every sense that gold coin is redeemable. I tender the gold dollar in payment of a debt to that amount. My creditor must take it—why, because it is valuable as an article of merchandise? Not at all, else I could compel him to take my gold watch case as well. Gold is not money, silver is not money, nor is engraved paper money. That is money, and that only which the law makes money. The gold dollar that my creditor must take, he don't want to eat, nor to wear, nor for ornament, nor for any purpose except to use again as money. Then as money, tell me what earthly use it possesses, that the paper legal tender dollar will not possess?

Oh, you say but it has a value as an article of merchandise that the paper legal tender has not. I grant you this is so, and were the coin made of steel or tin, the same thing might be said. True, you again reply, but the gold is worth as much as merchandise as it is as coin. This the frequent adulterations of our coin from one to six per cent. disproves. But we will waive this point, for the present, and let my hard money and hard times friend suppress awhile his indignation, when I squarely assert that take away from gold coin its value as money, and it will not be worth one-half as much as it is now worth, because of the extended market it has for use as coin money. Of course this proposition involves the condition that gold be demonetized generally. It would then posses no value except for its uses in the arts, including the purposes of ornament. If you were to throw the greater volume of gold now used as money into the market for the purposes of the arts, by the laws that govern supply and demand, its value as an article of merchandise must sink to less than half its present value. It is therefore the law making gold a legal tender that gives it its value as a currency. A value that otherwise would be reduced more than one-half.

Having shown, as I believe, that the paper legal tender will not be irredeemable no more so than the gold legal tender, let me ask, how then can the issue of the paper legal tenders produce inflation? If it be admitted, for instance, that the Bank of England could not inflate the currency of England so long as it kept in its vaults dollar for dollar of gold coin for its issues of notes, then it is clear that there cannot be any inflation, by reason of the paper legal tender issues, based as it is on all the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

Assuming, then, that our opponents who from behind their system of loans of bank credits, as a rule amounting to inflations, have hurled this ugly word inflation so unjustly at us, are compelled to recant, still they say your legal tender issues will be excessive. Let us see. We deny this allegation also: A currency that is based on "the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country," backed by the energies and plighted faith of over 40,000,000 of people, might still, if issued without restraint or control, become excessive. I will not raise any question upon that proposition. But is there any difficulty in fixing a limit to such an issue? I agree that it would require the foreknowledge of Omniscience to fix an arbitrary limit for all time or all times. When the fall crops of tobacco, cotton, grain, whiskey and hogs are moved, a vast amount of currency is needed. I deny the proposition asserted by Carl Schurz and agreed to by Wendell Phillips, that not over three per cent of the exchanges are represented by currency. Such data apply to New York city, as shown by the operations of her clearing house; and this serves to show, too, how much less currency per capita is required among dense populations like, say France, than among people spread over such vast areas as we have in our south and west. There the exchanges for these crops are probably to the extent of at least 25 per cent. composed of currency; but while this volume of currency goes out in the fall, by spring it has mostly come back to the great money centres. The banks desire to make it earn interest. Then we have Wall street broke loose—magnificent gambling in stock—all honorable.

Florid prose, and honied lines of rhyme,
Blazon evil deeds and consecrate a crime.

These stock gamblers constitute our "solid men;" while the Herald, Tribune, World and Times join harmoniously in denouncing the representatives of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio, as "tramps and vagabonds." Wouldn't it subserve the cause of good morals that this excess of currency, at the periods when it returns to the great money centres, should be withdrawn so that the temptation for mere stock gambling and kindred operations should be removed?

As I understand it the Erie platform contemplates just such results. What better system could be devised and what better guarantee could be afforded that our paper legal tenders will always remain equal to par with gold than that whenever there shall be an excess of currency, it can and will go into government bonds

PAYABLE IN GOLD?

I say gold, because I regard it as immaterial whether under such a system, the bonds be payable in gold or not—either way they can be made, as now better than gold. Our government bonds sell at 20 to 24 per cent. above par in our partial legal tender currency and from three to eight per cent above par in gold. Did our government not discredit our greenbacks by refusing to take them for duties on imports, and did it not thereby make a market for gold, the paper legal tenders would have always remained par with gold. The $60,000,000 of full legal tenders first issued remained par with gold, when the latter was as to partial legal tenders at the premium of 285. Let the bonds be payable in gold, and what then? Why that whenever the issue of legal tenders is in excess of the wants of business, by a law of its own nature, as fixed as the law of gravity, such excess of currency will go back into such gold bonds. Can such legal tenders ever get below par in gold? Never, so long as government bonds shall be at a given rate of interest. Let experience determine this. I believe that under such a system the government credit would be so assured that 3-65 bonds, as have been proposed, would go above par in gold. In such case the interest should be less. Let results determine the proper rate of interest, or, if needs be, perhaps some functionaries, under careful guards, might be authorized to lessen or increase the rate of interest. This is a subject for legislation, and from the many suggestions that have been made a proper method can readily be adopted.

Greenbacks, full legal tenders, will never then be in excess of the legitimate demands of trade, but at all times, like as now the legal tender notes of the Bank of France, although not so redeemable, will be interchangeable with gold at par.

It is not proposed to abolish gold as a legal tender. Whether as an article of merchandise or as a coin, let us have the benefit of it to the extent we may. But let us also have a NATIONAL CURRENCY. One that will not keep us involved in European money complications but secure to us perfect independence therefrom.

A great money panic in England a few years since, produced no perceptible effect here. While the Bank of England raised her rates of interest to prevent the outflow of gold to an enormous extent, we were exempt from its influence. Suppose our banks had then been professedly paying specie. Can it be doubted that a large amount of American obligations would have been sold here and our banks asked to supply the proceeds in specie? Just this occurred in 1837 when we owed not a tithe of our present European indebtedness. Yet then a universal suspension of specie payments throughout our land was brought on by the demands of the Bank of England. At the same time she drew heavily upon France, and produced a great money stringency there. Our greater weakness compelled us to go completely under, and we passed through a protracted period of from six to seven years of great impoverishment. Our laboring population endured distress never before experienced in this country. The troubles of the period beginning early in 1837 up to recovery in 1843, both in duration and intensity, were comparatively trifling to what we may expect if, up to 1879, we pursue the vain effort at specie payments, and then with the certain suspension that must follow we start out again to discover some new plan of financial relief. If Pennsylvania in 1837, with a debt of $40,000,000 defaulted in her interest for some six years, and her bond sank to some 36 per cent. of par, what will be the condition upon a suspension after 1879 of the $2 000,000,000 of the federal indebtedness? How as to the indebtedness of Philadelphia and New York cities? How as to the bonds of the best of our railroad corporations? It is but the feeble warning of one who will not likely be heeded, when I say that if this policy of resumption in 1879 is persisted in, that there is not a great railroad corporation in Pennsylvania, and they all owe largely, that will not go into the hands, first of a receiver, and then of their bondholders. The stock will become utterly worthless. It cannot be otherwise. And yet, with a national currency of paper legal tenders we can continue to have—as we have had—indemnity from these threatened catastrophies. No tongue can describe the sufferings our laboring population must endure through such a period. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and Grant, backed by Wall street, may have his carnival at the White House.

If Wall street and her pensioned press can blind the people as to the causes of and the remedies for present evils, it will be easier after they are still weaker by impoverishment to convince them that a third term for Grant will be the cure of their ills. If votes fail, the military force at New Orleans, that dispersed the legislature elected by the people of Louisiana, and placed in power those rejected by the people, may exert itself from Washington to keep in power a President rejected by the people.

Our ability to supply a currency sufficient to start up business and give employment to labor throughout the land, and which currency must necessarily be a national one, and not one that England or any other foreign country can derange—will so strengthen the people that the evils of suspension cannot occur. If the people back up the Erie convention in giving arrogant Wall street a slap in the face, we will hear no more of Grant's third term. The policy of contraction will be at once arrested. A lower rate of interest will soon be conceded.

Low rates of interest, say four to five per cent., will give an advantage to the extent of 8 or 10 per cent. over that hitherto paid by our men of business, the producers. To that extent it will be so much additional protection to our manufacturers and producers against foreign competition. It will tend to yield to labor and enterprise better returns. The elevation of labor here will operate upon it throughout Europe. Indeed labor organizations are better appreciated in England to-day than here. Alexander McDonald, the President, and Thomas Burt, the Secretary and their national labor union there, are now members of Parliament, and at the last session of that body liberal laws were enacted in the interests of labor. Then oppressive legislation against labor enacted in the reigns of Edward the Sixth and the first three of the Georges, was practically obliterated by a single enactment. This elevation of labor tends to equalize wages throughout the world. Our manufacturers will soon, under a just system that allows labor to organize for its protection, have no reason to complain of the "pauper paid labor of Europe." That will become a thing of the past.

It is most suicidal to the interests of the great city of New York that her Wall street money changers control her press and direct her policy? With a national currency, she would soon become the centre of commerce for the world. The late Robert J. Walker, demonstrated that with certain lines of improvements made across to the Pacific, New York city could accommodate four-fifths of the people of the world, for the purpose of exchanging their commodities, as a centre of commerce, better than London. Without emancipation from European finance, such a result can never be, and without a national currency such emancipation can never exist. But arrogant Wall street, that lives by grabbing the spoils of the hour, at the cost of the future, will not permit it. A President of the United States panders to this central money power, and no doubt thinks he sees in it the perspective of a third term.

Is the proposed legal tender currency constitutional?

Let me premise, that the constitution is a creature, the people are the sovereign power. We make, amend or change constitutions. So long as a constitution exists it is the supreme law. The good citizen can recognize no "higher law." But all laws imply a power in some one to make them. When it was desired to confer the rights of citizenship, and of electors upon negroes, a way to overcome constitutional prohibitions in these respects, in most of the States, was readily discovered. If the proposed legal tenders are found desirable, and for the good of the people, and there be constitutional difficulties, let the people make the way clear. Whatever may have been my private judgment on this point, I neither recognize any higher law than our constitution, nor any interpretation of it, contrary to that of our highest judicial tribunal. That tribunal has pronounced our partial paper legal tenders constitutional. It would have been seemingly easier to declare full paper legal tenders, as we propose, to be so.

Such currency has been recognized as constitutional by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and Martin Van Buren. The power to make legal tenders must necessarily reside somewhere. A subject that equally affects the people of the whole country, should not be left to State regulations, that might be as various as the States themselves The framers of our Federal Constitution saw this, and consequently they prohibited the States in that instrument from making "anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." The same clause in the Constitution prohibits the States from issuing bills of credit. There is no provision in the Federal Constitution that in terms gives to the Federal government the right to emit bills of credit, and yet the right to do so has been uniformly claimed and exercised.

Some of the Republican leaders have discovered that their legal tenders are not Constitutional; that their offspring is illegitimate I must confess that I thought so too at one time, and I as frankly confess that this child, of which the Republican party is the putative father, I now think is so Democratic in its nature that I am glad this party does not claim it as its legitimate offspring. This quite reconciles me to it. The leaders abuse it and say it is not *honest*. It is true they have made this discovery only after some thirteen years of employment. The trouble about the child is it has become a favorite with the masses. The people—the laboring people—embrace it, and propose that as in war, and since in peace, it has sustained them, they will sustain it. The child has a greenback. They prefer the one with a *black* back. That is perfectly legitimate. It is true this black child has been a very costly one to the people. It has never had any credit except what the people gave it, and it now costs the people over $20,000,000 per year to support it. The people have grown poor. They can't afford to support this costly black backed child, albeit, legitimate.

They say the greenback boy not only costs them nothing, but he can do all the work of the black back so much better, that it is idle to pay this vast sum to support the black back.

We propose

NO EXCLUSION OF GOLD AND SILVER AS LEGAL TENDERS.

But a great difficulty in the way of Democrats reconciling themselves to a paper legal tender currency, in addition to gold and silver, is that we have hitherto maintained that gold and silver is the only true basis for a bank-note circulation. Should the proposition be again presented to confine our paper currency to a State bank-note circulation as the only

CONSTITUTIONAL BANK-NOTE

currency, I would still maintain that gold and silver should constitute its basis. But I would also maintain that the banks should not issue a dollar of paper unless represented by a dollar of specie in their vaults. This is the general plan of the Bank of England, and it is the only plan to avoid inflation. The old State banknote paper was simply the most inflated currency that ever afflicted our people. Democrats were enough demoralized on this subject to allow their banks to issue three times as much paper as they held specie. The banks, in fact issued ten to one, and I am told that in the Western States, when the banks were helping the movement of their crops, they issued paper in total disregard of any legal limitation.

We all hope that this system of State bank paper will never return.

But we are confronted in the proposed issue of paper legal tenders, by the federal authority, by a new question altogether. Such issue is of itself money. The proposition is saluted with cries of "inflation," "irredeemable paper," "rag money," "dishonest money," "repudiation." Apply the touchstone to the truth of these charges, and they vanish into thin air.

I answer all these charges by President Grant. I appeal from Grant, drunk with the Wall street potations given to gratify his thirst for a third term -if for nothing else—to Grant in his sober senses, in the fall of 1873 Harken how he already in that thrice-quoted message puts to flight the charges of the Republican leaders today upon the character of our proposed currency. He says:

"The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country, based as it is upon the credit of the country, is the best that has ever been devised. Usually in times of such trial currency has become worthless, or so much depreciated in value as to inflate the values of all the necessaries of life as compared with the currency. Every one holding it has been anxious to dispose of it on any terms Now we witness the reverse. Holders of currency hoard it as they did gold in former experiences of a like nature."

My Countrymen: Let no advocate of the abolition of the greenbacks, to be replaced by blackbacks, lay the flattering unction to his soul that any temporary reverse will terminate this struggle of the people for a national currency, "the best that the country has every devised"—one that will take the people out of the hands of the usurers and the bank monopolists—one that will inspire confidence and start up the industries of the whole country—one that will tend to elevate labor and give to it its due and ample reward, any one that will save the country from repudiation. The stake is too great. The utter prostration of all business; the forced idleness and starvation of our laboring population; bankruptcy, public and private, are the prospects the polical leaders of the Republican party by their project of attempted resumption in 1879 present to the country. The people are not willing to endure for long years this misery, public and private, only to discover that at the end of a period fixed for specie payments, that such result has proved an impossibility, and that such suffering has been the result of maladministration of public affairs. Choose ye, the people. now. Let us no longer protect an evil that is daily growing worse. There is but one course for the people—not our party—to pursue. Let us have a great victory the first Tuesday of November, and to the intelligence of people of all parties will be due the honor of rescuing their country from the destruction that impends over us.

HARTRANFT AS A TRIMMER:

HIS COURSE ON THE LOCAL OPTION ACT —TRYING TO BLIND THE ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS OF THE BILL—HE CAN'T ESCAPE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HIS OFFICIAL ACTS.

[From the Phila. Times, 23.]

We cannot felicitate Governor Hartranft upon his skill in handling knotty political questions on the stump. He tried his hand on both finance and prohibition yesterday in Lancaster county, and unless he can do better next time he should stop short and go back to the common platitudes he has so pleasantly employed in his speeches hitherto. He is painfully obscure and awkward on finance, and literally says nothing. His declaration that our currency was made a legal tender over the heads of the Democracy, who were trying to destroy the government, was doubtless a slip of the tongue or of memory, or both, as Governor Hartranft was at that time, and for two years thereafter, in full communion with the Democratic party himself. It is hardly prudent for him to go to so much trouble to condemn his own political convictions. On the local option question he was equally unfortunate. His defense that the Legislature was fresh from the people and had to be obeyed would have been a good plea had he accepted and acted on it, but he did not. He held the bill and assumed, before the world, to decide upon the expediency and propriety of signing or vetoing it. Its friends and its foes were heard at length to convince his judgment, and not until almost the last hour that the bill could remain in his hands did he decide whether he would approve or reject it. He did not rest the decision upon the action of the Legislature. He conferred with the friends and opponents of the bill to enable him to decide, upon his own responsibility, whether the vote of the people in many counties of the Commonwealth, on a question of social order and morals, should be reversed by his official signature or not, until the approval was announced the friends of local option confidently expected the bill to be vetoed. Whether right or wrong the act was made the act of Governor Hartranft himself, and does not display a very high appreciation of the intelligence of the people for him now to place the responsibility upon the Legislature. He did not scruple to veto scores of acts of the Legislature when not approved by his judgment, and he must accept the just responsibility for his official acts.

THE story that Grant used up two lead-pencils when he wrote his Des Moines speech, is a true Faber-rication. There is hardly so much as one point in it, and the idea of two is absurd.—St. Louis Times.

UNCLE WILLIAM RISES UP

Grand Democratic Rally !

Enthusiastic Ovation to Governor Allen.

The Largest Meeting of the Campaign.

Over Five Thousand Workingmen Greet Ohio's Honest Governor and Veteran Statesman.

An Eloquent and Earnest Appeal to the Workingmen of the Keystone State—Able Speech of Congressman Hopkins—The Treasury System Unmasked—Hartranft's Failure to Meet the Emergency.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign was held at Market Square, South Side, last evening. Notwithstanding the glare of torches and the flourish of trumpets made by Governor Hartranft and the Radicals on the North Side over five thousand people turned out to greet Gov. Wm. Allen, of Ohio, attracted by the desire to see and hear and learn from him their duties as American citizens at the approaching election. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting a vast crowd had assembled and kept increasing until the square was densely packed with the workingmen of Pittsburgh. When Governor Allen arrived cheer upon cheer went up in his honor, and the ovation was indeed a fitting recognition of the integrity and ability of Ohio's venerable statesman and of his distinguished services in the cause of the people against the encroachments of the money power. The Governor was ushered upon the speaker's stand amidst the most tumultuous applause.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by John P. Heisel, on motion of whom the following officers were elected:

President—James Salisbury.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

E. A. Wood,	G. H. Kerr,
B. F. Hartman,	Michael Ward,
Jacob Dressle,	Daniel Berg,
B. Voelker,	Anton Smith,
Joseph Dasbot,	Charles Mehling,
John Lutz,	J. W. Patterson,
John Carle,	W. W. Nesbit,
Joseph Schell,	B. Hough.

The reporters of the press were chosen secretaries.

Owing to the impatience of the crowd, Dr. E. A. Wood was prevailed upon to take the stand and made a brief practical speech.

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

Governor Allen, accompanied by Chas. H. Seargent, Chief of his Staff, and Hon. J. G. Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Executive Committee, and Hon. James H. Hopkins, and the committee of escort, arrived shortly afterwards Governor Allen was then introduced to the vast concourse of people, and spoke as follows:

My Friends and Fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh:—I stand in your midst on this great occasion in order to aid you, so far as advice can afford aid, as to your duties which you will be called upon to perform in a few days hence. Those duties are duties to yourselves; they are of far greater importance than men in their unreflecting moments usually suppose.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The government under which we live is founded, as we understand it in theory, upon the will of the whole people and ought to be administered in such a manner as would dispense equal benefits to the whole people as far as that is possible. In theory it is the most perfect political organization of which we have any account. I say that in theory human reason has never yet devised anything more perfect of a political form; and if the practice of government could have been made to represent its theoretical ideas there would have been no occasion for such assemblages as this is to-night. But unfortunately for mankind the great body of people have to labor for a livelihood, and a large number, but compared with the whole a very few, have time and temptation to scheme for a living instead of labor. The government of the United States is necessarily and unavoidably a government founded upon representation. The whole body of the people cannot assemble at one point to decide whether this shall be law or whether it shall not be law, and yet it is within their power to decide that important question. (Cheers.) For that reason it is that they are compelled by the very necessities of their condition to send their agents to do that which they have a right to do but can't do by assembling at one point.

NECESSITY OF HONEST OFFICIALS.

In order to have this Government conform in practice to its theory it is absolutely necessary that the agent in whom you entrust the public power should do, when he goes to the capital, that which you would do if you were all present yourselves. (Cheers.) Now, whether this shall prove to be the fact or not, the fact depends upon the sort of agent you send; and the sort of agent you send depends upon the freedom, the wisdom and the discretion which you exercise at the ballot-box in saying who that agent shall be. There lies the whole of your safety in the future.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISING IT.

Whether this Government shall be a free government or a despotic one depends solely and exclusively upon the manner in which you exercise the right of suffrage. All side issues pass for nothing in the presence of this almighty question. My friends, I am not surprised that in this vast multitude there should be a little confusion. I had rather see room enough in a crowd for them to exercise a little extra liberty than to see it so compact and pressed that there would be nothing but the bonds of despotism among them. (Cries of "Good, good.") Now mark you, when you exercise this right of suffrage, which you will be called upon to do in a few days, you decide the only question upon which the preservation of your liberties depends. If there had been a wise attention to this important thing at the beginning of our government, there never would have entered it that spirit of ring, that spirit of class, that spirit of monopoly which has brought this country where it now stands, upon the brink of ruin.

HOW FRAUD CREPT IN.

But the people trusted to their agents, and in a little while it was found that the Government, having the power to tax, that is to say to take from every man in the country a part of his daily earnings, a part of his property under the name of tax, and put it in what is called the public treasury—there was a vast pile of money there that somebody wanted. (Laughter.) Thereupon the schemers went to work to get hold of it, and from that day to this it has been found, that of all the instrumentalities that were ever devised by mankind for oppressing the many and enriching the few the Government of the United States has been the worst. Don't you feel it? Don't you realize it? Don't you see the

VAST FORTUNES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN A YEAR

or two, whilst vast additions have been made to the number of the poor day in and day out? This Government for many years has been run solely for the benefit of the rich and solely to the crushing out of the liberty and life of the many. (Cheers.) It is that which has brought this vast multitude together. It is the consciousness of that fact which caused two hundred and ninety-two thousand Democrats to cry out by their ballot for the relief of the poor from the ruin to which they had been consigned—I mean in Ohio. Eighty-two thousand more men cast the Democratic ballot on the second Tuesday of October than did two years before for the same candidate. (Cheers.) Why? Because everybody felt there, except a few bankers and a few office-holders—and no few either [laughter]—and a few defaulters—no few of them either [renewed laughter]—everybody felt there that there was something wrong; that in a country of such tremendous energies among its people, with a soil so fertile and with a bosom teeming with the richest minerals in the world; that in this state of things

WANT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE

in the case of the poor laboring man if his wages were what they ought to be. (Cheers.) Every farmer felt that the government was taking too large a part of his corn, his wheat, his horses, his hogs—everything that his farm produced, and leaving him at the end of the year with very little more than a little bacon and corn meal. They come up and manifested their sense of their condition by the sufferings which each one told to his neighbor, including the manufacturing regions of the State.

Here, as I understand it, is the very uplifted laboring arm of Pittsburgh. Here are the men who do the work—that keep these manufacturies in motion when the manufacturers can sell enough metal to pay the laborers. Before another week shall have passed thousands of these poor laborers will be approached by men who will say, "Are you out of work?" "Yes." "Well, here are three dollars for your vote, that will buy you meat and bread for two days. [Laughter.] We are going to make times better." "Very well," you ought to say to them, "let us have it. You make better times before twelve o'clock, and I will vote your ticket before twelve o'clock. But you have not made better times." We cannot trade off our votes on this long credit, for when the three or five dollars you offer us is consumed, what will we do then?" "Oh, we must contract the currency." [Laughter.] Then the laborer will say, "When you contract the currency, you contract my stomach." "Oh, d——n your stomach." [Laughter and applause.] Now every effort you make to return to what you call specie payment means this and nothing else. They propose to do this. They propose to ask the people here "You take the rag baby, and you, the people, give me the gold baby." We have not been able yet to produce many gold babies. We must be content with the old sort, and as long as these men cry out to you for specie payment it means nothing more than that the bankers, stock jobbers, officeholders, public robbers, are the men that want the gold; and you men may find the means of paying it where you please.

HOW THE OHIO ELECTION WAS LOST.

Now my friends, these are almost boundless subjects. I could speak to you half of the night without exhausting them But it will be enough to say that so near the election there is no great length of time to reason. Everything that human thought could present to the people of Ohio was presented in the late contest. We had the State by 52,000 majority. But two weeks before, the money came in. The money acted upon the great cities in the State—not upon the people of those cities, but upon the men brought from the outside, who were brought in to vote down the legal voters in the State. These things you will have to guard against here in a day or two—there will be no doubt about that. I have heard of evidences already that this great county is to be carried, in the midst of the prostration in business which prevails, in the presence of thousands of laborers; industrious men who cannot get work—that this county and this city is to be carried and turned over to the money power, as one of the cities in this great State that is in future to prescribe the destinies of this Union. It will be for you to say. If every man who has a right to vote in this city will vote according to the dictates of his reason you will carry it by a large majority. As the matter stands it is for you to determine.

HONEST USE OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

I had rather hear others speak than to speak myself. I have spoken as long as I proposed to speak, because at this late stage of the contest the time for reasoning is almost gone by. I call your attention to that first fundamental principle upon which everything hangs—the honest use of the right of suffrage. If that right of suffrage becomes an article of merchandise to be bought and sold, the right of suffrage will be of no use a few years hence, as the markets for votes will all be closed. A few bayonets will do the business. I dwell upon this right of suffrage, mark you, because I want to impress it upon you. The people that exercise the right of suffrage ought to consider well that it is their

BIRTHRIGHT OF LIBERTY,

but if they make a mis-use of it, it becomes their enemy, because the misapplication which you make will be made by the men that you elect and your ruin will be complete. That is all there is about it.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE DEFINED.

Now what is this right of suffrage? It is the expression of the sovereign people, man by man for himself. When is it exercised? Every day, replenished as the exhausted body is by refreshment and sleep? Not at all. One day out of three hundred sixty-five you are freemen. You have the right of suffrage which is the evidence of your freedom and of your power of self-protection against bad government and bad laws. What do you do with it? Now I want to call your attention to a thing that probably a very few had ever reflected upon. It is the very life blood of your freedom. What do you do with it? Have you it on the day after the election? Not a bit of it. You have no more power of this or of the United States after you have thrown away that ballot than if you lived in Queen Victoria's dominion of Canada—not a bit more. On the day of the election you come to the polls in all the rectitude and pride of an American freeman. You walk up to the polls with a proud consciousness that you are equal, like many others that have the right to say what the law should be and what it should not be. Well, the polls open, you go up and you deposit all this sovereignty of yourself, which is bound up in a little thing called a ticket. You deposit the whole of it into the hole in the ballot-box and then turn away and go home. Where is your sovereignty? Ten thousand of you have done that same thing between six in the morning and six in the evening of the same day. Ten thousand of you have said to your member of Congress, "Here I divest myself of all my popular sovereignty and deposited in your hands, to be used by you for two years as you please," and among the rights which you thus confer are the rights to take your property as taxes and to spend it as he pleases. Is not that a considerable deprivation of your power? And if he abuses the solemn trust that you repose in him where is your remedy? Anywhere? Nowhere. You may

GRIT YOUR TEETH AND PAY YOUR TAXES

afterwards. You read in the paper that these recreant members of Congress have been stealing your money, and what I say with regard to members of Congress I say with regard to every officer of our government. It is the popular sovereignty which made you the master of the world on the day of the Presidential election and armed you with a power that no other people under the sun ever possessed, the power of declaring who shall be our ruler for eight years—(a voice-four years)—four years now but all these preliminaries will be dispensed with after a while if you do not look sharp. (Applause and laughter.) We will suppose after you have pumped out all this popular sovereignty from the bosoms of seven or eight or ten or fifteen million of men and poured it all into the hands of a Presidential candidate—may be he might be called Ulysses Grant—after you have done that where is your popular sovereignty?

ALL GONE INTO THE BOSOM OF ONE MAN

for four years. He says there are some unearthly devils down in Louisiana. (Laughter.) Sheridan goes and the Legislature goes, and your State government goes. They begin on a negro government. It has been endorsed by his party, his political superiors, in the most solemn manner, in their State Constitutions, and if he would wish to turn out this Democratic House of Representatives that the people elected by the Democratic party a year ago, in case an election threatens to go to that House, how long will it take him to order a few soldiers in the old barracks at Washington City and turn those fellows out under some pretense or other and leave a majority of his own people to elect him by the House of Representatives? Will he flinch from it? He has no more reason to flinch from it than he had in the matter of Louisiana.

MONEY THE FIRST FORM OF DESPOTISM.

Money is the first form that despotism takes. The sword comes afterwards, because the despotism of the sword is cheaper than the despotism of money. Money invites the sword to protect itself, and the secret that underlies this contest, although veiled thick and invisible to most—the real secret that underlies this contest is the revolution of the money power to put itself under the protection of a stronger government than the present government of the United States. That is the question. It is the question of the future. It will show itself in less than twelve months from this day by the secret bringing forth of Grant for a third term under the Aegis of the money power. [A voice, "Never."] We will see about that. [Laughter.] There has been a tremendous number of nevers, all of which have happened. Why, he suits them exactly. In the first place, he loves money. In the second place, money loves him (Laughter.) In the third place, he is already at the head of the army and navy. He is already in possession of all the eighty thousand office-holders, and in the affections, perhaps, of the eighty thousand defaulters The first act he did was an act condemned by the wisest and ablest of his friends in Congress—the signing of the odious Gold bill. That was the first act. Won't he suit the money power, and don't the money power suit him? And as for the people, he will show when it is too late, if you vote wrong in this contest, that you are in the future to be counted out It will be by your consent if

DESPOTISM STEALS YOUR FREEDOM.

The first grand thing they seek to do is to elect Grant for a third term. He says there is no constitutional barrier to that, and he advises that there shall be none made. He has not said he would not take a third term and he never will say it Political interests will give it to him, and he will accept it. This great barrier of the two-term principle will then be removed. There will be a new precedent. A President will step in with the third call of his party. That will be one stride towards a stronger government. That will remove all future barriers and Mr. Grant will have the same right and the same reason to call for a fourth term that he did for a third term and a fifth and sixth and as many more as he wants The great idea of a barrier placed in the way by the second term principle being removed, who will have power to place the barrier anywhere else? I want to say for the benefit of that gentleman in the audience, that I did not say that the Democratic party was going to vote for Grant.

THEY WOULD SEE HIM IN PARADISE FIRST.

(Laughter and applause.) But you will see when in the hands of the enemy how it will be. Thousands of men that now swear by the Holy Trinity, they will never vote for Ulysses Grant, when he is nominated and the raw head and bloody bones of the Democratic competitor are held up to them, and they are called upon to take Grant, or to take the Democratic candidate, a great many of them will say Grant. There will be, however, a majority that will say the Democratic candidate. But I am not talking about the majority now. I am talking about his party that is not in the majority. I only mention these things so that you may not be quite unprepared to meet the mighty issues that have been trusted to the free will of a people.

GRANT, OF HIMSELF, AMOUNTS TO NOTHING

But Grant as embodying the expression of the monied power of this country, amounts to a monster. That is the case, and the money power will underlie his administration. It will bring him into the nomination. It will spend a vast sum of money to secure his election, and he being elected, who can dispute the irresistible dominion of the almighty dollar over the almighty people? Who will be left to dispute it? The very distress they are now bringing upon the country is to make the people need money more so that they will be willing to take less of it for their votes. That is a fact. I never talk under the rose at all.

I HAVE NO SECRETS IN POLITICS.

I tell it all out as truth and reason present it to my mind; as I see and I foresee. There are a great many that see and never foresee.

And now, my friends, I thank you for your profound attention. I thank you for your presence, and the only blessing that I can bestow upon you is to remind you that on the day of the election you must remember that you are about to cast away your only safety for the future, unless you cast your ballot rightfully for honest and upright men.

While Governor Allen was speaking, the Democratic Marching clubs of the Fifth Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of this city and the Central club of Allegheny arrived at the meeting. The clubs each presented a fine appearance, and the Fifth Ward club turned out nearly eight hundred men, though not in uniform. Arriving at different times, the clubs were greeted by cheers, which, together with the music by the band, interrupted the speaker somewhat.

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES H. HOPKINS.

At the conclusion of Governor Allen's speech, Congressman Hopkins responded to loud calls, and spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow-Citizens:—Three years ago, when Governor Hartranft and his advocates appealed to you for your votes, they pointed to the prosperity that everywhere abounded and claimed it as the fruits of Republican administration. The administration of 1872 is still in power, but how great the change. Gloom has settled everywhere and your former prosperity has fled, and numbers of your manufacturers have been driven into bankruptcy. Within a few days the Commercial Bulletin has exhibited some statistics that are appalling in their character. They show the failures of the years '72, '73, '74 and nine months of 1875. During the nine months of 1875 there were one thousand one hundred and seventy-four more failures than during the average of the same period of preceding years, and an excess of liabilities of $3,730,000. You have only to pick up the newspaper and the heart grows sick of the tedious recital. [The speaker here read a long list of failures from a paper of yesterday morning.

DECREASED TRADE AND HEAVY TAXES.

Resuming he said:

Trade has been pressed down and down until we all look with gloom to the coming winter. But have your taxes been reduced? (Cries of no, no) Every good citizen bears his share of the burdens but in times like these he expects those in power to lighten his burdens. Grant's salary has been doubled and his household expenses are double those of Lincoln, and that too when the wail of distress is coming up all over the land, and the increase keeps pace in the other departments of the government of Washington. Is Grant a better President than Lincoln? What is there to compensate you for this increase of expenditure!

Mr Hopkins then referred to Credit Mobilier, the San Domingo, the New York Custom House frauds, Indian and Treasury Rings, Boss Shepherd and Delano, and other outgrowths of Republican rule under Grant's administration. Now while I cheerfully admit that the masses of the Republican party are honest, I am amazed that they will support a man who gives certificates of character to these rascals.

THE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

When that panic came, did the legislators come to your rescue? The session of Congress was frittered away in attempts to subjugate the South. Then the election came and that Congress was repudiated, and when they again met, either out of sheer despair, or in hopes of saving the party, in a caucas of Republican members, it was determined to enact the forced resumption law.

In times of prosperity resumption was not talked of, but after the panic was this ill-advised measure concocted.

With this act standing as a constant threat of danger, can you wonder that your employers are timid about extending their liabilities, that investments in real estate are no longer made, and that business is depressed and labor unemployed?

RING RULE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

After finishing the consideration of the Resumption act, adverting to the condition of affairs in this State, he said:

It has been the reproach of Pennsylvania that for years past you have been governed by a corrupt ring. While he admitted that the administration of Hartranft as Governor has been a vast improvement on his career as Auditor General, it is due to the barriers thrown up by the new Constitution which his most earnest supporters attempted to defeat. (Great applause.) Governor Hartranft, at the instance of the Ring, vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature to give liberal salaries to Philadelphia officials instead of fees. If it was his duty to sign the law of local option repeal because it was an expression of the will of the people, as he says it was, why not respect the will of the people in regard to the fee system? He did not feel bound to respect the wishes of the people in this because the people stood on one side and the Ring on the other. (Great applause.)

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

The Republicans boast of their reduction of the State debt. The Democratic Legislature of 1858 passed an act looking to the wiping out of the debt by creating a sinking fund. Reports of the Auditor General tell you that average sums of four millions of dollars per annum should have gone into this fund, which in the seventeen years that have elapsed would amount to sixty-eight millions. The entire debt consisted of thirty seven millions, and if this amount had been applied the debt, interest and all would have been obliterated. We now have twenty-four millions of indebtedness, so that instead of the debt being paid off, and the taxes removed, more than half of it remains.

THE CORRUPT TREASURY MANAGEMENT

Mr. Hopkins now read from the Auditor General's report for the purpose of showing what enormous sums accrued to the Treasurer in interest on the amounts derived from sources provided for in the act creating the sinking fund, which were not paid in but deposited in ring banks, and inquired why Mr. Mackey did not pay this interest into the sinking fund. The House of Representatives had appointed a committee to examine into the Treasury. Mr. Mackey had refused to permit a book-keeper and a taxpayer to examine the books, which was a suspicious circumstance, and had refused to answer a summons to appear personally before the committee, which was another suspicious circumstance. The fact has been proven by the statements of the Auditor General and by Yerkes that they have been using the funds of the State for individual gain and political purposes.

GOV. HARTRANFT DERELICT OF DUTY.

Has Gov. Hartranft called these men to account? What a contrast between his course and that of Tilden who has exposed fraud wherever discovered. If Hartranft has taken a single step to investigate these things, I have not heard of it. The Democratic party have presented candidates of honesty, courage and capacity, for whom to invite your suffrages. The Ring organs think it cruel to refer to Hartranft's course as Auditor General, but do not think it cruel to refer to Piollet as a canal contractor, I don't know how many years ago. But no objection could be made to this if they would stick to the record. You want to know whether your candidate for Treasurer has the honesty to pay the interest into the Treasury and the courage to unearth these frauds. The only thing they can say about Piollet is that he refused a bribe and punished the corrupt man who offered it. (Applause.)

REPUBLICANS SHOULD REBUKE THE RING.

The speaker then referred to the action of the Union League in repudiating the Pilgrim candidates for municipal offices, and asked honest Republicans to pursue the same course towards the Court House Ring ticket of Allegheny county, In conclusion Mr. Hopkins said: One year ago you honored me with an election to Congress. In a few weeks I will go to that post of duty. I know your views on the tariff, and you know mine, so that I need say nothing on that subject. But are you in favor of the repeal of the Resumption bill? [Loud cries of "Yes! yes!"] Then by your votes say so at the polls in November. The Democratic party unqualifiedly calls for its repeal. The Republican party is silent except so far as it tacitly endorses the administration. Prosperity should come back again to you men of industry, By your votes you can do much to bring that day speedily to dawn. I bid you good night. [Loud and long continued applause ending with three cheers for Hopkins.]

After the address of Mr. Hopkins, Mr James Irwin proposed three cheers for the Democratic ticket, which were given with a will, and the meeting then adjourned.

* * *

COLORADO.

Result of the Election.

DENVER, October 25.—Returns thus far received from to-day's election indicates that the Republicans have carried the territory and that they will have considerable majority in the Constitutional Convention. All points heard from so far report Republican majorities.

* * *

PORTLAND, October 26.—Advices say the election for Congressman is bringing out a very light vote. Lane, Democrat, is probably elected by 1,200 majority.

NEVADA.

Disastrous Fire in Virginia City.

Large Portion of the Town in Ashes.

Over 10,000 Persons Homeless.

Estimated Loss $2,000,000—Insurance $1,200 000.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—A disastrous fire occurred at Virginia City, Nevada, to-day. The fire broke out about daylight in a dwelling on A street, near Taylor, a point at about the southwestern limit of the business and thickly settled portion of the city. It spread, extending eastward towards the ravine in which are situated works and mills of several prominent mines. Reaching as far as F street northward, the flames crossed Union and Sutton streets, covering a space of about ten blocks, comprising in the words of one dispatch, almost every decent building in town. As the fire worked up C street, the offices of the Enterprise and Chronicle were destroyed. Piper's Opera House was next in flames and it became evident that the railroad depot and hoisting works of Consolidated Virginia were in danger. The water supply was inadequate and engines of little use. Recourse was had to

BLOWING UP BUILDINGS.

It was too late, however, and in a few moments the depot and hoisting works were on fire. The latter were recently completed at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, and were the finest on the Comstock Lode. Continuing to the north and east, the partially completed mill of the California mine and Consolidated Virginia were soon in flames, which spread still further north to the Ophir hoisting works, destroying them also, which was about the limit of destruction in that direction, the fire dying out for want of fuel. From Taylor street near the church where the fire originated, it spread southward against the wind, destroying the Branch Bank of California and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, and everything else in its line. At this point the Gould & Curry works were in imminent danger, but were fortunately saved. In short

NEARLY THE ENTIRE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN IS IN ASHES.

Hotels, churches, county buildings, newspaper, telegraph and express offices are all swept away. Over

10,000 PERSONS ARE HOMELESS.

The wind is piercing and much suffering is anticipated before temporary shelter can be prepared.

It is impossible at present to conjecture the amount of loss. The destruction of mills and hoisting works above referred will probably entail a loss of a million dollars within a radius of a few hundred feet. Fortunately the shafts of both Ophir and Consolidation Virginia were bulk-headed and the fire was kept out of the mines Ophir men say possibly their loss may be less than at first supposed as the building was of light frame and might burn without destroying the machinery. The loss of buildings and merchandize in the city must be very great although covered to a great extent by insurance. It is not known to what extent mills and hoisting works were insured except in case of Ophir where the loss is placed at $150,000 to $200,000. Insured for $60,000 in this city.

The general impression is that while the conflagration is unquestionably seriously disastrous, its effects on financial interests of California will be but limited and temporary. After the stocks rallied the feeling in business circles was greatly improved.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Despatches received to-day, giving further details of the Virginia City conflagration, confirm previous reports as to the extent of the calamity. The scene during the progress of the fire is beyond description. The wind blew a gale, driving cinders and flames far in advance of the burning buildings, rendering all attempts to check the progress of the flames futile. Giant powder was freely used to blow up buildings, and frequent heavy explosions shook the earth. The roof of the Catholic church was blown a hundred feet into the air, leaving the bare walls standing. By eight o'clock A. M. the excitement was at its height. The streets were filled with people; teamsters were struggling through fire, fighting at presentable point—women shrieking their cries of despair—the curses of enraged men—the roar of the flames—the dull reports of explosions as building after building took fire; heavy third and crash of falling walls, snap of bursting iron bars and doors—howl of the gale all went to make up a scene of indescribable horror. By 10 A. M., the consolidated Virginia hoisting works, building and mill were wrapped in flames and soon fell. The new California stamp mill fell a prey to the fire which swept to within a few rods of C. and C. hoisting works. When the veering of the wind turned, the flames were carried to the Ophir works which soon fell in; the shaft and timbers caught fire but were extinguished without doing much damage. By 11 A. M., the flames had spent their fury, the wind died away, leaving a bed of smouldering ruins, three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $7,500,000.

A special to the Call this morning from Virginia City says the lost is estimated at $7,500,000.

* * *

OHIO.

Official Returns of the Recent Election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 27.—The official vote of Ohio, at the October election, as returned to the Secretary of State, shows the following results, the Republican candidates all being elected:

GOVERNOR.	
Hayes	297,813
Allen	292,264
Hayes' majority	5,549
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Young	297,931
Carey	287,968
Young's majority	9,963
Auditor of State, Williams	296,201
Auditor of State, Green	202,271
Williams' majority	3,930
Treasurer of State, Milliken	296,677
Treasurer of State, Schreiner	293,714
Milliken's majority	3,963
Attorney General, Little	296,858
Attorney General, Powell	292,487
Little's majority	4,371
Judge of Supreme Court, McIlvain	296,944
Judge of Supreme Court, Ashburn	392,328
McIlvain's majority	4,616
MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.	
Thatcher	296,901
O'Hagan	292,067
Thatcher's majority	4,834

The Prohibition vote on Governor was 2,591. The highest Prohibition vote was on Lieutenant Governor—3,630.

HARTRANFT'S RECORD.

As Taken From Republican Papers Exclusively.

The following extracts need no comments. They speak for themselves, and tell us in the words of Radical newspapers what sort of a man Hartranft is. Do the papers think that such a man ought to be elected for the benefit of the Treasury Ring?

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

. . . These may or may not be true (Connected with the Evans embezzlement) but they are made. We care not so far as this discussion is concerned whether they are true or not—if they are not disproved, and either JORDON or HARTRANFT is nominated for Governor, *they will be accepted as true by the people.* IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE. *It is doubtful if we could elect him.*

[From the Pittsburgh Leader.]

They have developed the fact that HARTRANFT accepted a loan of $7,000 from EVANS, three or four years ago, and never *paid it back until the public press sounded the alarm* about the great steal. They have made it plain, however, that unless HARTRANFT was totally ignorant and incompetent and knew nothing about the business of his office, the Auditor-Generalship, he *must* have been cognizant of, if not privy to the fraudulent retention of EVANS' collections. He received a great sum of money from the man EVANS and kept it for years, and only paid it back *when exposure was imminent.* If, in fact, HARTRANFT be nominated—then will it become the duty of all honest people of all parties—of all who believe that honesty in State administration is the greatest question now before the people of Pennsylvania—to *defeat* HARTRANFT for Governor. If we would purify our politics this is the only way to do it, and we earnestly hope the people will do their whole duty in this EVANS case.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

To nominate either of them (HARTRANFT or JORDAN) would be to commit something worse than a blunder. The people will not support a man for the highest office whose name has been mentioned in connection with the EVANS swindle. We regret that as long as Auditor General HARTRANFT was on the stand before the EVANS Investigating Committee, *he did not tell all he knew* concerning the affair.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

If the ordinary signs are to be trusted, the Republicans propose to continue in their old course by nominating General JOHN F. HARTRANFT for Governor, and by making the re-election of Senator CAMERON an issue in the coming canvass.

If the Republicans of Pennsylvania, after months of reform agitation, can promise no better than this they ought to be defeated next fall. Gen. HARTRANFT is not a suitable man to direct the administration of a great State, and Mr. SIMON CAMERON has the confidence of no party and nobody except the creatures of his ring. These men, suppose that they can seize the prestige of the Republican party in a national canvass to give them power which they do not deserve; but they will find that there is a limit even to the burdens which the Republican party can carry.

[From Forney's Press.]

"Will the members of the Convention heed this warning? It is but an echo of the almost unanimous sentiment of the State."

The nomination of General HARTRANFT, which it awhile ago looked as hough the people demanded, is now most strongly opposed by them. The "plot," or "job," or whatever it may be, of the party managers, has evoked a storm of honest indignation throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. The people sternly reject any attempt to force upon them a candidate nominated by such means as those which elected one-half the delegates sent to Harrisburg from this city.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

Thousands of good and true Republicans have lost confidence in him, and in case he is nominated will either vote against him or not vote at all. General HARTRANFT has been a strong man; he is now weak. The politicians and office holders who have attempted to "set up" the Convention for him are the worst enemies that the party or the National Administration could have.

[Lancaster Express]

"A vote for Hartranft is a direct endorsement of the corrupt and tyrannical rule of the Treasury Ring."

"The Ring want their friend Hartranft in the gubernatorial chair, who will appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth, who as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will cooperate with Mr. Mackey in keeping the secrets of the 'vault accounts' inviolate."

"To say nothing of his (Hartranft's) manifest complicity with the Evans' frauds, his own correspondence with his broker shows that he was engaged with Mackey in borrowing the State funds, if not in speculating with them, as is sworn to by the same broker."

* * *

THE DEMOCRATIC LONG-ROLL.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT ORDERS A CHARGE ALONG THE WHOLE LINE—A FULL REFORM VOTE IS VICTORY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, October 28, 1875.—To the Electors of Pennsylvania: The returns of the recent election in Ohio are now sufficiently complete to form a judgment on its character. It proves to have been the largest vote ever cast in the State, reaching nearly six hundred thousand, and shows conclusively that upon the issues, fairly and openly presented, the majority are in favor of the views advanced by the Democratic party of that State; the nominal result having been produced by secret, sinister and most corrupt practices. Judging by the elections held there for many years, the majority for the Republican party on such a vote would naturally have been expected to be not less than forty thousand—the majority on a full vote having ranged from thirty thousand up to one hundred thousand—and now it is so meagre that without the frauds in Cincinnati and Cleveland the Democratic candidates would have been elected, and this in the face of the fact that money was lavished in quantities never before known in our politics, except in the memorable contest in this State in 1872, when, after the enormous levy upon the army of office-holders, New York was laid under contribution to such an extent as to bankrupt several of the leading banking houses in Wall street, who had been tempted by the speculations offered them on condition they would advance the money necessary to enable the politicians of this State not only to purchase votes, but to violate the sanctity of the ballot box after the vote had been cast. This terrible crime is not yet atoned for, many of its perpetrators in high places having escaped the penalty due their offenses. The office-holders have been taxed to such an extent for Ohio that they will hardly be either willing or able to repeat the operation here, and the wrecks scattered through Wall street are a sufficient warning against another invasion from that quarter; and all we have to do is to see that the voters are made acquainted with the issues now presented to them, and that proper efforts are made to get every-one to the polls. This being done, victory is sure to perch on our banners.

We have no false issues here, and if we are wise none can be forced on us. The school question, the fraudulent and secret use of which did so much harm in Ohio, cannot be made available by the advocates of corrupt elections in this State. Our new Constitution—which the Republican leaders struggled so earnestly to defeat on account of its wise provisions in relation to this and other similar questions—carefully guards the public schools from the danger of encroachment. It requires that the Legislature "shall provide" for the education of "all the children of the Commonwealth above the age of six years," and requires further an appropriation of "at least one million dollars each year for that purpose." And with equal wisdom care has been taken to provide that none of this money "shall be appropriated to, or used for any, sectarian school." And as if this were not sufficient, the Legislature is forbidden to make "appropriations to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association," thus placing this sacred trust beyond the reach of priestly or sectarian influence in any form. And let it be remembered that these safeguards are due entirely to the efforts of the Democratic party. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the Constitution which contains them, if the Republican party could have had money enough, would have been defeated. It is to be hoped the time is not distant when these or similar constitutional guarantees shall be adopted by all the States, and thus remove this vital issue entirely from the field of politics throughout our whole land.

What we have to do with here chiefly is REFORM — positive, unmistakeable REFORM—in our State Government, securing by our election an Executive whose sole purpose will be to administer the Government in the interest of the people and who will not consent to be the creature of factions or rings of any kind, and by which the Treasury shall be placed in honest hands and under safe control, and not be left, as it has been and now is, in the hands of men who use the public funds for most nefarious speculations, and who bid defiance to the Legislature in their efforts to inquire into the abuse of this great public trust. It is for you to say by your votes on next Tuesday whether the money of which the State has been plundered by the operators in the public funds shall be retained by the men who have thus betrayed the interests confided to them, or whether the Government shall be placed in the hands of earnest, honest men, who will follow the noble example set by the brave and fearless Executive of New York, who will endeavor to reclaim from the depredators their ill-gotten gains.

While these are the issues that are specifically set before you, it is also for you to say whether you will longer submit to the domination of the banks over the public will, and whether the nation shall be taxed for their support and to enable them to speculate on the distress of the labor of the country, as they are now doing. During the last ten years the nation has paid to the banks in gold, raised by taxes on its labor, $150,000,000 (as may be seen by reference to the report of the Comptroller of Currency) to protect you from loss by their bank notes, many of which, but for the securities provided by the government, as past experience painfully proves, would have been utterly worthless, and if the law of the last Congress is to prevail, by which the money issued by the government is to be retired and the banks are to be allowed to issue their notes in its place, the amount to be paid them to be raised by taxes on the labor of the nation will in the next ten years be at least $300,000,000 in gold, while you are compelled to take their notes for your wages, which they want to force upon you, instead of money issued by the government, which they sneeringly designate as "rags." The amount of taxes to be paid may be increased to any amount under the authority given to the banks by the law referred to, to inflate their currency to an unlimited extent. The capital of the nation—consisting of real estate and investments in business—is, as compared to the banking capital, at least twenty to one. The farmers, business men and laborers do not ask and do not receive any gratuities, while they are taxed to support the banks.

The policy of the Republican party since its first existence has been by every contrivance to add to the public expenditure and impose the largest amount of taxation on the people. During the last ten years the taxpayers of the Federal Union have paid into the National Treasury seven thousand millions of dollars. You have thus paid in the ten years, in taxes and imposts, a sum sufficient to pay the national debt three times over. You have paid in the last ten years into the treasury of your State, for the purpose of being placed in the sinking fund to cancel the State debt, thirty-five millions of dollars. Of this sum twenty-nine millions have been appropriated to the discharge of debt and interest, leaving six millions of money—your money—unaccounted for and unexplained. Nothing has been free from the grip of the tax-gatherer, sometimes open, but often concealed. Even the coinage of gold for the use of the speculators in the public funds has, since the resumption of payments by the banks, cost the government about $400,000, to pay which you have to be taxed, and then required to use bank notes in your business transactions. How long this state of things shall continue is for you to say.

The Democratic party is now, as it always has been, in favor of a sound and stable currency. Composed as it is in large part of the laboring people of the nation, it is essential to their interest there should be as little fluctuation as possible, and to that end it is desirable the currency should be placed on a specie basis as early as the business of the nation will permit, but it can only be done by promoting the prosperity and not destroying the business of the country. The banks never have and never can maintain specie payments for any length of time, and if they were to resume now, would bring upon us very soon the catastrophe of another suspension. We believe the only way to maintain specie payments as the basis of our currency is for the government to assume absolute control of the currency; and to accomplish this result, and to work out deliverance from your oppressors, we invoke your action at the polls.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Chairman.

* * *

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

W. H. Lee was convicted of false pretense. He is the confidence man who was hiring men some weeks ago to work on an imaginary railroad in Ohio. J. P. Jones was the prosecutor.

Samuel Crout was convicted of a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Lawrence Minch.

Frederick Detzell plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by W. B. Ross.

Joseph Redman plead nolo contendere to a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Joseph Rose, and was discharged, being allowed to enter into his own recognizance to pay costs in thirty days, sentence in the meanwhile suspended.

Wm. Bushman plead nolo contendere to a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Michael Sieferth, and sentence was suspended on payment of costs by him.

R. Dalgleish was convicted of assault and battery on Thomas Murray.

Jno. Bennett, charged with larceny by bailee, was allowed to settle the case by payment of costs.

Richard Alker plead guilty to four charges of larceny and was sentenced on each six months to the Penitentiary. He was taken over yesterday afternoon. Richard put up a job on a woman and she retaliated by divulging enough to Pen. him.

Catherine Sweitzer Clements was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief.

Daniel Charleton was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John Huckenstein vs. Elizabeth Dippold et al; reported yesterday. Judgment of non suit entered, on motion of plaintiff's counsel.

Peter Voelker vs. Fred. Burman, owner, and Ed. Bailey, contractor; sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $86 87.

M. M. Tilton vs. T. S. Blair; verdict of $7,168 14 for plaintiff. Verdict taken by consent.

Kent, Newton & Pugsley vs. Marshall Bros. & Co.; action for professional fees. Verdict for plaintiffs for $145.

J. K. Lanahan vs. Thomas Grafton; action for goods sold. Verdict of $724 50 for plaintiff.

J. & H. Dipple vs. Marshall Bros. & Co.; action for ale sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $100 75.

Alex. Aiken vs. Peter Jordan. Verdict for plaintiff for $164 88.

John Gessner vs. John Mahart and Reinhart Meister; action for sand sold. Verdict for defendants.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Davis vs. Hubbard et al.; Lafferty vs. Rea et al.; Hazard Powder Company vs. Byers et al.; Jamison vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; Little et al. vs. same (fixed case); Mechanics' Savings Bank vs. Wilbert & Co.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

N. J. Keller and Philip Pfeil vs. Joseph Dieterle; an action for sand sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $261 11.

Wray & McElheny vs. James L. & W. H. Hastings; an action on a contract. On trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Following is the audit list for to-day:

Estate of Mrs. Anna M. Larimer, deceased. J. A. Phillips, administrator.

Estate of Maria Flaegal, deceased. Geo. Schodd est al, executors.

Estate of R. D. Cochran, deceased. G. W. Cochran and Alexander Nimick, executors.

Estate of John Lyon, deceased. Wm. M. Lyon executor and trustee.

Estate of John H. Morgan, deceased. David Campbell, administrator.

Estate of Sylvester Swartzwelder, deceased. Catharine Swartzwelder, administratrix.

Estate of John Crowther, deceased. Benjamin Crowther, administrator.

Estate of Mary Holmes, deceased. Henry Elkin, executor.

Estate of Eliza Armstrong, deceased. Uriah Ryan, executor.

Estate of James Ingels, deceased. L. McIntosh and Robert Swan, executors.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The argument of Rice et al. vs. Olin Executor, error to the Common Pleas of Erie, was resumed by Cutler for plaintiff in error.

First National Bank of Clarion vs. David Gregg & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Argued by Jenks for plainliff in error and Corbet contra.

Gardner and wife vs. Catherine McLellen. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by Allen for plaintiff in error and C. Marshall contra.

McLaughlin vs. City of Cory. Error to to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by B. J. Reed for plaintiff in error and Brainerd contra.

Weiss vs. Pennsylvania Railroad company. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by Davenport for plaintiff in error and J. Ross Thompson contra.

Hays & Co., vs. Philharmonia Society. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by G. W. Latty for plaintiff in error and Davenport contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. Charles Britton, of Brownsville, Fayette county, indicted for violation of internal revenue laws. There were three indictments for the same offense, and on motion the trials were postponed until next term.

United States vs. David DeLong, of Pittsburgh, indicted for using the mails of the United States for the purpose of advertising certain medicine of an improper kind. No defense being made the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

United States vs. Ephriam W. Langfitt, of Allegheny city, indicted for passing counterfeit money. The defendant's attorneys presented an affidavit stating the illness of the defendant, and trial continued to special term in February next.

John McKelvey, indicted for forging pension vouchers, was tried and a verdict of guilty rendered.

United States vs. the distillery of Wm. Britton. Trial continued till special term.

United States vs. Morrow P. Lowry, and others, of Crawford county. Action on paymaster's bond, to recover amount due the Government. Tried and verdict rendered in favor of the United States for $451 34.

United States vs. John Miller, of Jefferson county, indicted for retailing tobacco without having paid the special tax. Defendant plead guilty. Sentence suspended.

United States vs. George Miller, Washington, indicted for retailing liquor without payment of special tax. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned in the Washington county jail for thirty days.

United States vs. Levi Knott, Blair county, indicted for retailing liquor without payment of the special tax. Tried last June at Williamsport, Pa., and found guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 to the United States and be imprisoned in the Blair county jail for thirty days.

CASES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Geo. W. Sweatland, bankrupt. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely.

Baer & Stegmaier, bankrupts. Petition of Robert Baer, creditor, for liquidation of certain liens, referred to Register Willard.

Rufus N. Ross, bankrupt. The 28th inst. fixed as the time for a hearing on motion for an injuction.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

William Berger, Hugh Callahan, Fred. Axter and James Sands, charged with illegal liquor selling, were allowed a nolle pros., by consent of W. B. Ross, prosecutor.

John G. Krebs, charged by Henry A. Stout with false pretense, was allowed a nolle pros.

Margaret Jefferson wes convicted of assault and battery, charged by James Hall, and was sentenced to pay a fine of six and a quarter cents and costs.

Peter Burns was acquitted of a charge of larceny preferred by James Sands.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Charles Beck indicted for malicious mischief, on oath of Edward Eichenlaub.

Joseph Griever was convicted of assault.

John D. Gorvan was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, H. J. Heia, prosecuter.

J. Riley, charged with larceny from the person, was acquitted.

John Hepler was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

The jury were out in the case of James O'Rourke charged with assault and battery on Esau Taylor, a colored man.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John A. Hunter vs. Thomas Shaw; an action to recover for goods alleged to have been sold and delivered. Verdict for defendant.

Samuel Parker was appointed Judge of Elections, and Pierce Sinnott, minority Inspector of the third district, Second ward, Allegheny.

Ford W. Davis vs. Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co.; an action to recover an installment alleged to be due for the right to use a patent saw. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,137 71, subject to the opinion on a question of a law reserved.

Merchants' Saving Bank, for use of James H. Hopkins, assignee vs. Jacob Wilbert & Co.; an action to recover on a note. Jury out.

Lewis Lafferty vs. Rea, Hill & Kerr, and James Shaw. Jury out.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

The entire day was occupied by the case of James T. Wray and Samuel McElhaney, partners as Wray & McElhaney, for use vs. W. H. and J. L. Hastings; this is an action to recover damages for alleged violation of a contract. It is claimed that the defendants entered into a contract with plaintiffs, by which the latter were to furnish them with the stone and gravel for Ellsworth avenue, and that the defendants subsequently abandoned the contract and got their materials elsewhere. The case is still on trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Distributions and decrees were made in the following cases:

Estate of Thomas Deady, deceased.

Estate of Wm. McChase, deceased.

Estate of William NcNally, deceased.

Estate of Catharine Greenawalt, deceased.

Also in the matter of the application of Thomas Mellon et ux. for the partition of the real estate of Alex. Negley, Jr., deceased. The Court filed an opinion, and made a decree refusing prayer of petitioners and dismissing the petition at the cost of petitioner.

The audit list will be continued until disposed of.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Cornwell's appeal was argued by J. C. Marshall, for appellant, and C. B. Curtis, for appellee.

Laird vs. McCarter, was argued by Benson for plaintiff in error, and F. F. Marshall, contra.

Lowrie vs. Guthrie was argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error, and Wm. L. Corbett, contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Porter indicted for passing counterfeit money, was acquitted.

S. B. Ernest, charged with the same offense, was allowed a nolle pros.

The following true bills were returned by the Grand Jury: M. J. Rosecrans, attempting to pass counterfeit fifty cent pieces; James Croft, postmaster, stealing letters from the mail; William Snyder, stealing letters from the mail, Robert M'Chesney, liquor dealer; Mrs. Hague, dealer in manufactured tobacco, violating the revenue laws; David Davis, passing counterfeit money; Milton H. Fronk, conspiracy to defraud the United States.

David D. Davis put in bail in $3,000, and was discharged from custody.

A PRESENTATION.

The Grand Jury made the following presentment: "We, the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting at Pittsburgh, Pa., October term, 1875, do make the following presentment. That we visited in a body the Western Penitentiary, and that we were shown over the prison by the polite and gentlemanly warden, Edwin S. Wright, Esq., and his assistants. We take great plesure in saying that we found everything in perfect order, and were pleased with our visit there. The officers of the prison were kind and affable, and every attention was paid to us. We also take pleasure in speaking in high terms of the gentlemanly Assistant District Attorney of the United States, P. C. Knox, Esq., who so kindly accompanied us on our visit and showed us other marked attentions.

WM. F. LOGAN, Foreman.

Their work being accomplished, the Grand Jury were discharged.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

In the matter of H. Smith, bankrupt, of Waynesburg, it was reported that D. S. Walton had received a majority vote of the creditors of the assignee and for the same position Samuel W. Scott had received the same vote of majority in value. The Court appointed D. S. Walton, Esq., as assignee.

An application for an injunction was made in the matter of A. H. Bower, bankrupt, and a hearing fixed for the 27th inst. A restraining order was granted against Jas. Crowell, in the meantime.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

M. H. Lee, the bogus railroad agent, was sentenced six months to the Work House.

James Lyons, for entering a building with felonious intent got six months to the Work House.

Chas. Kize convicted of inciting a disturbance was sentenced one month to the Work House. Michael Garrity for the same offense got three months.

Jno. Parker was fined six cents and costs for assault and battery.

Jno. Abbey, Jr., for larceny, got thirty days to the Work House.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob M'Marlin; James Johnston; S. R. M'Clean; Agnew Lewis; Mary M'Nally; James O'Rourke; John Weibel et al; Rose Cook; J. Reilley; Martin Freudenrich; Charles A. Schmetz; Andrew Young; James Harrison; Wm Kennedy; Ann Harrigan; Henry Krusen; P. W. Herron; John Paper; et al; Pat. Devlin; Thomas Patterson; Philip Paul, et al; Elizabeth Schmitt; F. E. Goedell David Reese.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The borough of Beltzhoover was authorized to issue bonds; for the purpose of buying ground, &c., for the erection of a public school building, the amount not to acceed $5,000, and the rate not to exceed six per cent. payable semi-annually, free from all taxation, and reimbursable at a period not exceeding twenty years from date.

Geo. C. Wilson, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony on the part of libellant in the divorce proceeding of William Duff vs. Sarah Duff.

On petition of John B. Lauffer for a commission to try the lunacy of Samuel B. Lauffer, C. C. Dickey, Esq., was appointed. Wm. Byrnes, Esq., was appointed to inquire into the lunacy of Domenec Carey.

In the equity preceeding of Laura Allen et al. vs. Jacob Allen, a petition was ordered to be made and Messrs. C. C. Taylor J. M. McRoberts and James Cole were appointed masters and commissioners to make it.

James H. Maffet was appointed committee of the person and estate of Eliza Applegate, a lunatic.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Fredrica Reuter vs. Beatis Reuter.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

In the estate of Christian Weber, widow's appraisement was presented and approved nisi.

John Davis was appointed guardian of George L. Huges and Edwin S. Hughes, minors.

In the estate of Robert A. Evans the answer of the Citizens' National Bank was filed, and James K. Case was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

John Kramer, Esq., was appointed guardian of George Weiland and others, minors.

Alex. McFarland was appointed trustee to take charge of the estate of Marshal Short.

In the estate of John Perchment, deceased, the order of confirmation of report of inquest, absolutely, was set aside as having been improvidently made and the report confirmed nisi.

Humphrey Freel was appointed guardian of John Freel, minor.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. McKinney, deceased, on petition of widow and heirs, an order was made for the appointment of seven men choosen by them to make partition of the real estate.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

CASES TRIED.

United States vs. George Connor, indicted for passing counterfeit money. Trial continued to February special term.

United States vs. John Hughes, indicted for violation of internal revenue laws. Defendant pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended.

United States vs. Albert Raisky and August Legab, indicted for manufacturing counterfeit money. On trial.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

James W. Birmingham, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The creditors having chosen Thos. J. McEnulty, of this city, as assignee, the same was approved.

Samuel B. Byers, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and the same was referred to Register Shaffer.

Dianna Pratt, bankrupt, Allegheny. The appointment of Edward Hagan, of Pittsburgh, as assignee, was approved.

Joseph Sproal, bankrupt, Butler county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed nisi.

George W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. An order was made substituting executors of John Walker, deceased, as creditors, and a rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why the balance of the fund in registry of the Court should not be applied to the payment of the claims of William M. Caughey, Warner Bros., and executors of John Walker.

Henry Gosline and Max Wachtel, bankrupts, of Venango county, were discharged from all their debts.

A. & J. A. Hickey, bankrupts, of Allegheny city. An order was made restraining William Dilworth, collector, from interfering with property of bankrupts.

Joseph G. Pollock, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh. An order was made for a composition meeting on the 11th prox.

* * *

MYSTERIOUS HOMICIDE.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT AT SHARPSBURG YESTERDAY MORNING—MYSTERIES OF THE SHOOTING—THE ALLEGED SHOOTIST COMMITTED.

A young man named Harry Crouse, a resident of Sharpsburg, was shot through the left lung at that place under mysterious circumstances at half past twelve yesterday morning, and expired in a few minutes afterwards. The first intelligence of the shooting was gained about two o'clock yesterday morning by a night watchman named Christopher, who came accross the dead body near the station on the West Penn road. He thought the man was drunk, but upon making an examination discovered that he had been shot, and recognized him as young Crouse.

He immediately made known the death, and the body was removed to the residence of Mr. John Crouse, organist in the German Catholic church, and father of the deceased. The intelligence of the shooting rapidly spread throughout the community. An investigation was made of the place where the body was found, and tracks of blood were found from there to a little store on the railroad near by, and kept by a man named Victor. One or two citizens also remembered having heard a shot fired during the night, and one or more had seen Crouse quarreling with a young man named O'Neal in front of the Union Hotel. Additional facts were developed until it was considered proper to make an information before 'Squire Kiel of Sharpsburg, charging Victor and O'Neal with murder. This was done, and later in the day the men were arrested and a preliminary hearing was had. In regard to O'Neal it was shown that he had left Crouse before twelve o'clock, and as the latter had been seen subsequently his innocence was pretty thoroughly established. Owing to the mystery of the affair, however, it was deemed advisable to hold him. In the case of Victor the evidences against him were stronger. The tracks of blood extended to the building in which he kept the little store, and marks were found on the window tending to show that some person had been endeavoring to break into the store. The shot fired about half past twelve o'clock was heard by several of the neighbors, and it was concluded by some that Victor had fired it. He denied any knowledge of the occurrence, however; but as the evidence seemed to be pretty strong against him his story was not believed, and he too was committed in company with O'Neal, and both are at present confined in the county jail. Subsequently, however, Victor acknowledged that he had done the shooting, and claimed that it was in self-defense. He alleges that Crouse was attempting to break into the store, when he emerged from a rear door and slipping around the building fired off his revolver and returned without awaiting to see the effect of the shot. The injured man then staggered off and fell near by expiring in a few minutes.

The deceased was a young man between nineteen and twenty years of age, and his family is highly respected in that community. As stated above his father is an organist and teacher of music. O'Neal too is a young man. Victor is a married man and is but little known in Sharpsburg having removed there but recently. He has been known by the name of Victor but when arrested yesterday gave the name of Glass. Intelligence of the affair was sent to the city and Alderman Larkin repaired to the scene and empannelled a jury to hold an inquest. The facts could not be obtained, however, and it was determined to adjourn the inquest till tomorrow. In the meantime, it was intended to make a post mortem examination but as the parents of the deceased object this may possibly be dispensed with. A further hearing will also be had before 'Squire Kirk after the inquest.

DIED IN THE LOCK-UP.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A RAILROADER.

About four o'clock on Saturday morning a man was found by a workman in Everson & Preston's mill lying near the Second avenue entrance to the upper Birmingham bridge, apparently in a dying condition. He was provided with a couch in the mill until the police could be notified, when he was removed to the Central Police Station. City Physician McCoy was summoned, and was of the opinion that the man might have taken some drug to terminate his life. He offered him what relief he could, but the man lingered in great agony until five o'clock, when death ensued. He was unconscious up to the time of his death. His body was removed to Williams' undertaking establishment, and from the description given by the evening papers it was subsequently recognized as that of John L. Hoffer. The father of the deceased, W. C. Hoffer, who resides on Green street, visited the undertakers, when it was learned that the son was employed on the Pan Handle railroad as a brakeman. He had been sent away from his train on Friday night to flag an approaching train when he was taken sick, and his train departed without him. He was subject to the heart disease, and it is thought that this was the cause of his death. He resided at No. 126 Fulton street, and leaves a wife and two children. The inquest will be held this evening.

PREMIUMS.

The following premiums were awarded on Friday to exhibitors.

SHORT HORNS.

Shepler & McFadden, Cadiz, Ohio, first premium on two years old bull, second Duke of Rosedale. Weighs 1,800 pounds.

James Rogers, Beatty's, Allegheny county, second premium on two year old bull "Granite."

Estate of James Pierce, Mercer county, first premium on two year old bull "Tiger."

Same, second premium on two year old bull "Lord Byron."

Geo. W. Ewalt, on two year old bull, third premium.

Shepler & McFadden, first premium on one year old bull "Favorite." Weighs 1,600 pounds, and took first premium at Kentucky State fair.

Estate of James Pierce, one bull calf, "Fancy Boy," first premium.

James Rogers, Beatty, Pa., one cow, "Grace Plumwood," three years old, first premium.

Estate of James Pierce, cow, "Puss," second premium.

James Rogers, Beatty's Pa., calf, first premium.

JERSEY AND ALDERNEYS.

E. W. Ewalt, Tally Cavy, Pa., first premium, two year old Tally.

J. C. Anderson, Sewickley, one year old bull, "Sewickley," first premium.

James McIntyre, Allegheny, one year old bull, second premium.

OXEN AND STEERS.

A. M. Crawford, Emsworth, Pennsylvania, yoke of oxen, five years old, first premium.

Estate of James Pierce, yoke of oxen, four year old, first premium.

Estate of James Pierce, fat ox, four years old, first premium.

Estate of James Pierce, fat steer, three years old, first premium.

C. F. Emrich, Pittsburgh, fat steer, second premium.

C. F. Emrich, fat cow, four years old, first premium.

* * *

FORCED RESUMPTION—ITS EFFECT IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.

[Philadelphia Times.]

From Wilkesbarre comes the sad announcement that the six great coal companies of the anthracite region have decided upon an immediate partial suspension of mining labor and a general suspension about the middle of December. It is the old story. The forges and furnaces and factories are idle, and the production of coal is largely in excess of the consumption, and from 15,000 to 20,000 laborers are to face forced idleness and its attendant want and suffering during the inhospitable months of winter. Misrule and its inevitable profligacy and demoralization have intensified the lingering evils of civil war, and while capital suffers, labor must drink the cup of retribution to the dregs. Capital can wait for better government and better days, but labor must accept the full measure of a country's woes. And yet we will be told to-night by the orators who are to celebrate the Ohio victory that the policy of enforced resumption, as adopted by Congress to gratify the selfish ambition of the President, has been triumphant and is about to triumph in Pennsylvania. Since the enactment of the resumption law gold has nearly doubled in its premium; the success of resumption in Ohio has advanced rather than reduced it, and if Pennsylvania shall strengthen the hands of those who would reach a specie standard by precipitating almost universal bankruptcy, the labor of not only the mining regions, but of all classes of our industries will be plunged into despairing idleness and distress. While the miners of Luzerne have been reduced to three-quarters time, with a prospect of a general suspension in six weeks, the Cameron-Pilgrim leaders are here gathering the money of the office-holders to debauch the ballot-boxes of Luzerne and Schuylkill, and make them declare upon what at Lancaster meant inflation, but what now means the certain resumption of specie payments through the destruction of all industries and property. Perhaps our industrial classes will turn upon themselves with suicidal hands to gratify a prostituted political rule, but they will be much more likely to smite the authors of their sufferings, and demand honest officials and wholesome laws as the surest means of restoring the industries of the country to prosperity.

* * *

SOME FACTS FROM OHIO.

THE VOTE ALLEN RECEIVED BY ALLEN—THE PURCHASE OF VOTES TO SECURE HAYES' ELECTION, ETC.

[Correspondent of The Post.]

The real significance of the result of the recent Ohio election, will perhaps be better appreciated by your readers, by comparisons with former elections in this State.

In 1872, on the largest vote ever polled up to that time, Grant had a majority of nearly 40,000. Yet at our recent election Allen polled almost eleven thousand more votes than Grant for President in '72. Allen has 27,000 more votes than has previously been cast for any Democrat in Ohio, and 78,000 more than received when elected Governor two years since. Yet he is defeated by a majority of less than one per cent. on the whole vote cast. This ignoble result was accomplished by the most scandalous and profuse use of money in our large cities, among the idle, vicious and hopeless—a class now unfortunately larger than ever, and whose necesities are daily increased by the scarcity of employment.

The amount of money furnished by bankers, bondholders and Republican politicians for this and kindred purposes is without parallel in our political history. And it was wisely put where "it would do the most good" in our large cities where you will observe all the considerable gains have been made for Hayes, while in the agricultural portions of the State where the voting population is not a purchasable quantity to any extent, Allen made large gains.

Yours,

LICKING.

NEWARK, Oct. 21, 1875.

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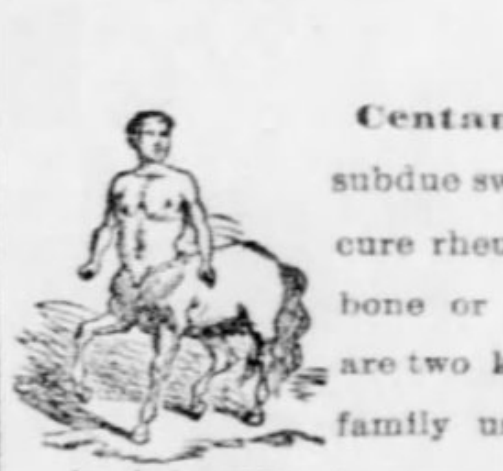

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

"JEFFERSON, MO, Nov. 10, 1873.

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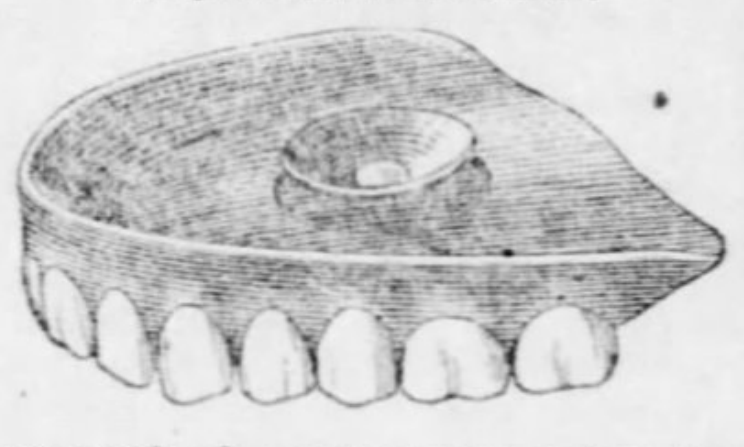

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And in addition thereto the choicest literary and miscellaneous selection Market Reports, Local News, &c. W shall aim to make it the most complet

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Ever issued from the Press in this o any other city, and suited to the wan of the reading public of every section the country. The depression of trade the prostration of all business, the pre sing wants of the people; the enormou and increasing taxes and the unpara leled corruptions of the Administratio at Washington, all point to the fact tha the people must rise in their might an indignation and compel a change in a departments of the Government.

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OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

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The Democracy Aroused!

Grand Rally at Lafayette Hall.

A Grand and Enthusiastic Ovation to a Just Cause.

Addresses of Col. Piollet and Senator Wallace.

DEBAUCHERY OF THE STATE TREASURY OFFICIALS EXPOSED---MEASURES OF REFORM PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE --- ABLE AND EXHAUSTIVE ARGUMENT OF SENATOR WALLACE AGAINST THE RESUMPTION ACT---AN OPEN-AIR MEETING ORGANIZED TO ACCOMMODATE THE IMMENSE CROWD AND ADDRESSED BY GEORGE J. ALLEN, ESQ., AND COL. PIOLLET ---- THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

(From The Daily Post of October 22.)

The meeting last night at Lafayette Iall was the grandest affair of the camaign, and was never exceeded in enthuiasm by any political gathering in this ity. Long before the hour of eight o'clock very inch of room in the Hall was occuied, and when Col. Piollet and Senator Vallace appeared on the stage, they were reeted with a storm of applause which vas taken up and repeated again and gain.

Besides the vast audience that packed he Hall to suffocation more than 2,000 vere on the street who vainly sought for dmission. Everywhere and all the time he enthusiasm was intense, and Mr. Hopins, the Chairman, and Messrs. Piollet nd Wallace were constantly interrupted vith applause.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The Central Marching Clubs of Alleghey and of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth vards, this city, turned out in full uniorm to escort the speakers to the Hall. Companies A, B and C, of the former club, net promptly at their headquarters, No. 9 Federal street, and headed by the Keytone Band, marched over to this city uner the marshalship of Captain Samuel Hawthorne and Lieutenants W. Rippley nd W. Mercer. Their uniforms consistd of white capes and caps, and with their rilliant torches and by their good marching hey made a fine appearance and elicited he admiration of the spectators ranged long the sidewalks. Nearly three hunred men turned out with the club.

The Central Club of the Fifteenth and eventeenth wards of this city, met at heir headquarters in Lawrenceville and eaded by the St. Augustine band marchd into the city, where they joined the Allegheny Club. They were under the narshalship of Mr. John Hughes, and urned out about one hundred men. Their niform consists of dark shirts and caps rimmed with red. There were in the line everal transparencies bearing the names f the Democratic State and local candiates and appropriate mottoes. The two lubs marched to the hotel and together ccompanied the Speakers and their Comnittee of Escort to the Hall.

After the meeting both clubs marched rom the Hall up Wood street and upon rriving in front of this office each club ave three rousing cheers for THE POST, nd then resumed the march to their repective quarters.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPEAKERS.

Shortly after eight o'clock the speakers Hons. W. A. Wallace and Victor E. Piolet arrived at the Hall, escorted by John I. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and Hon. James I. Hopkins. There arrival was greeted by loud and prolonged applause, amidst which they took the stage.

ORGANIZATION.

After the noise had subsided Mr. Bailey called the meeting to order and announced he following officers:

President—Hon. James H. Hopkins.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

William H. Smith,
John Moorhead,
John B. Guthrie,
A. G. Cochran,
E. A. Wood,
James P. Barr,
C. Zug,
Charles Henne,
Paul Hugus,
Peter Zern,
S. F. Patterson,
James Herdman,
James K. Kerr,
John Birmingham,
John Swan,
J. P. Smith,
John M. Irwin,
John Huckestein,
C. H. Paulson,
Josiah Reamer,
C. O'Donnell,
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Jos. S. Lare,
W. P. Schell, Jr.,
E. W. Swentzel,
J. A. Warden.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN HOPKINS.

These officers were elected after which Mr. Hopkins arose and stated his appreciation of the compliment of being called to preside over the meeting and returned his thanks for the honor. He expressed his delight at the abundant evidence that the recent defeat of the Democrats in Ohio had not dampened the ardor of the Pittsburgh Democracy, and then related some of the frauds enacted by the Republican party in that State, by which they had gained the election. He referred to the misrule of the party in our own State, and briefly arraigned the Republicans therefor. He referred to the names on the Democratic State and County tickets, paying them the high compliment that they were honest, true and fearless men, who have the nerve, determination and purpose to demand of the Republican leaders reparation. We have before us, said Mr. Hopkins, the Hon. V. E. Piollet, our candidate for State Treasurer, against whom the most serious charge made by the Republicans is that he is too honest to accept a bribe, a crime of which they were never guilty. The address of Mr. Hopkins was received with the most enthusiastic applause from the beginning to the close.

ADDRESS OF HON. V. E. PIOLLET.

Mr. Hopkins then gracefully introduced the Hon. V. E. Piollet, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: — This demonstration to-night I do not regard as personal, but as an offering to a just cause. It has had the effect to render me almost incapable of talking to you. I want to say, however, if there is anything that is required from a candidate for an office by the people, it is an open and candid statement of the manner in which he will administer the duties of that office. If I had the power in my hands of bringing back to you the prosperity of our country, I would gladly make any sacrifice to do so. (Applause.) But I have no power to give you relief, and what I may say is only individual opinion. I will stand with you, however, in endeavoring to bring back to our country its wonted prosperity.

Mr. Piollet then referred to the presence of Hon. Wm. Wallace and Hon. James Hopkins, members of the National Legislature, and spoke in complimentary terms of their views and that of other Democratic Congressmen on the financial question and of the course they would pursue.

DEFINING HIS POSITION.

I am called upon, continued the speaker, to state frankly the course of conduct that will govern me if I am called to the office for which my name has been suggested. I believe it is enough to ask the people to pay sufficient revenue to the government to defray its expenses, and do not deem it honest to use the interest of the hard-earned money of the people to my own advantage. We ought to know what use is made of the millions that are paid into the treasury, but this we are not granted. The Constitution of the State makes it a criminal offense for any man to use the public funds to his own advantage, but in the face of this the officers of the Treasury refuse to make any report of the uses to which the money has been put. There can be but one reason for this reticence and that is the improper use of the funds. My belief is that every farthing of interest received on the money of the State is as rightfully the property of the State as the principal itself. (Applause.)

AN APPEAL TO HIS OPPONENT.

I have repeatedly called upon my opponent to come forward to state his views on this point, but my appeals have been answered by assaults upon my private character in the newspapers which I believe have been purchased by the people's money; have been answered by slander on the actions of an industrious and useful life (Applause.) I believe I have a right to say that much at least.

DEFICIENCY IN THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

My honorable colleague, continued the speaker, pointing to Senater Wallace, states publicly over his own signature that the people of Pennsylvania have paid within the last ten years thirty-five million dollars (I give round numbers) into the sinking fund, and that the disbursements on account of principal and interest amount to the sum of twenty-nine million dollars. This statement shows a deficiency of six million dollars. Where the money has gone God only knows. (Applause.) This public statement has been published for more than three weeks and spread broadcast over the State without a word of reply from the present occupant of the State Treasurer's office.

Some form of denial is due to the public. If this ominous silence is an admission of fraud, a plundered people cannot safely trust the immediate friend of Mr. Mackey to demand and secure the restitution of this large sum abstracted from the sinking fund. Senator Wallace makes

ANOTHER ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE

before the people of the State in the same honorable and open way. I produce his statment in round numbers. From eighteen hundred and sixty to eighteen hundred seventy-four the Treasury has received from the people of Pennsylvania the sum of eighty-four million dollars. The public debt December eighteen hundred and sixty amounted to thirty-seven million dollars. The public debt December eighteen hundred and seventy-four is twenty-four million dollars. Interest paid on public debt twenty-eight million dollars. This leaves forty-four million dollars to be accounted for. (Applause). There is no published statement by officers of the Treasury Department of our State Government, that has been made and publicly given, to prove that this enormous sum has been paid out in strict accordance with law. May I not ask you if this meets your approval—nay, taken in connection with the recent attempt to get possession of the Treasury by a committee of the Legislature in connection with the newly elected Auditor General—is there not reason to doubt the integrity and truthfulness of the management of the State Treasury and the lawful payment of the money by its officer? The partial and grudging manner in which facilities are afforded the committee—the astounding fact that vouchers can not be found for large sums of money our State Treasurer publishes as having been paid—makes the past conduct of the Treasurer the subject of legal inquiry rather than approval at the ballot-box, by the election of his chosen successor. (Applause.)

KEMBLE AND MACKEY'S ANSWER.

Now what is the answer of Mr. Kemble? what is the answer of Mr. Mackey to this question? Why you have picked up a rascal for a candidate. (Applause.) A fellow who has cheated his mother-in-law. (Applause and laughter.) Well I will tell you, gentlemen, what has become of the money. One of these ex-Treasurers has the fastest pair of horses in Philadelphia. He owns large shares in the most elegant banks in several cities. But that is not the kind of statement we want. Such statements lead us to believe that these Treasurers have been helping themselves to the funds of the State as a United States official did with the United States funds some months ago.

WHAT HE PROMISES.

But now, fellow-citizens, I come briefly to the point. I believe that the appropriation of any interest derived from money of the State to my own advantage is a crime and misdemeanor punishable by law, and I believe that any money so appropriated is quite as recoverable by law as though the transaction were with private parties. This I believe, and I promise you that if I am elected to the office of State Treasurer I will recover this money by law if possible. Now, Mr. Mackey, put that in your pipe and smoke it! Put that in your Commercial and your Lancaster Examiner. (Loud applause and laughter.) Let all your Ring organs publish that.

HIS PERSONAL RECORD.

Mr. Piollet then referred to his own public career, asserting that he was no new man to the public. He had disbursed $1,000,000 of State funds for public improvements and had accounted for every cent of the amount. As Paymaster in the Mexican war he had paid out $2,000,000 and had rendered a public account of that amount also; if I had not you would have heard of it by this time. He had accounted for all the public moneys he had handled and now his word was as good as his bond.

WHAT THE 5-20S, 7-30S AND 10-40S MEAN.

In reference to the financial question he said that he did not intend to give a thorough explanation of it. He would leave that to his honorable colleague, but while riding in the cars from Philadelphia recently, he continued, I met with a gentleman who asked me if I knew what these bonds were. He asked me to explain the 5-20s and 7-30s and 10-40s. I told him what they meant. No, said he, they mean that the laboring man shall get out of bed at 5:20 in the morning and work till 7:30 in the evening, so that the bondholder can lie in bed till 10:40 in the morning. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Piollet then thanked the audience for the spirited demonstration that had been made for the cause of Democracy and for the enthusiasm with which they had received his address. He was about to resume his seat then when cries of "go on," "go on" filled the room and he was prevailed upon to continue for a brief time.

SENATOR WALLACE'S ADDRESS.

At the close of Mr. Piollet's address the band struck up an air, after which Mr. Hopkins introduced Senator Wallace, who advanced on the stage amidst a perfect storm of applause and spoke as follows:

WHERE SHALL WE FIND RELIEF?

What relief is there for the business man? Is it to be found in the verification of the standing threat for resumption in 1879? Shall Pennsylvania follow Ohio? These are momentous questions. The business life of many within sound of my voice hangs upon the answer to them. Not here alone, but in all our broad State, wherever enterprise and energy find scope and purpose, outside of agricultural pursuits, the same result portends. Wherever the roar of the furnace, the crash of the forge, the clatter of the mill, the shriek of the engine, the hum of the spindle are heard; wherever the derrick, the sawmill, the fire of the puddler, the coke oven, the shaft, and the drill are seen; in all the busy marts of trade, on the wharf and in the counting-room, men are found uneasy, anxious and earnest in attempting to find a safe path of relief from the almost universal dread of bankruptcy and financial ruin. Disaster and distress have already visited many happy homes. The comparative affluence of yesterday has given place to the poverty of to-day. The cordial grasp and cheerful greeting conceal but illy the care that sits enthroned within the heart of many who meet you in the hours of business, and these give place to depression and gloom when the circle of home is sought and the welcome of loved ones is chilled by abstraction and thought. Oblivion is often the refuge of these whom fortitude deserts, or an unhinged brain usurps the place of judgment and of reason. How far distant is the hour in which every one will be ready to seize his neighbor by the throat and say, "Pay me what thou owest?" Confidence has gone, distrust has come, and terror and despair follow closely in their wake. The manufacturer and the merchant look around upon their stocks and where they could count their thousands they now count but hundreds, and for their merchandise there are no buyers even at these ruinous prices. Iron is stocked in the mill-yard, furnaces cease to blast, mills are untenanted, artisans are idle, goods are unsold, notes are protested, and the summons of the creditor is in the hands of the Sheriff. Is this an overdrawn picture? Your own city is the best proof of its truth. Here in your midst is found the realization of the whole.

THE RADICAL RULERS' ANSWER.

Whence shall come relief from this condition of affairs? The answer given us by those who rule is: "Resumption of specie payments in 1879." If this answer be the true one, then Pennsylvania should follow Ohio and vote to retain those in power who have enacted the statute for resumption. If you believe, as I do, that this is but an aggravation of your present ills, and that statutes for resumption without preparation are only vicious and evil continually, then Pennsylvania should not follow Ohio, but should, as becomes her dignity and power—as befits her magnificent domain, her immense but now prostrated industries, and her sturdy, energetic, but suffering people, speak for herself, and recognizing her obligation to pay in coin the uttermost farthing of the bond, demand that time be given her to recuperate her energies, to re-invigorate her industries and to honestly prepare for honest payment. The cry of our oppressed people found eloquent utterance at Erie, when the Democracy there demanded that the policy "of forced resumption of specie payments which had already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy" be abandoned. I do but repeat what I have before said in this canvass when I ask, may we not ask for time to breathe? Is it strange that the people grow restive under the system that so heavily oppresses them? Are there to be no moments of rest for those who have saved as well the unity as the faith of the republic? Is this generation to be forced into bankruptcy in order that the next may be freed from debt? No wise government will bankrupt its people for a fanciful idea.

WHEN RESUMPTION IS NOT A FARCE.

Where are the evidences of our ability to pay our notes? Where are the signs of preparation for resumption? When, by following the path of frugality, the ability to pay shall have come and our promises do not bear a falsehood on their face, then resumption is no longer a farce and statutes for resumption or no longer shams. We believe in paying our debt in gold when we shall have recovered from the exhaustion consequent upon a fearful civil war and from the extravagance that has followed in its wake. We believe in saving our money to surely accomplish that result. We do not believe in bankrupting the people to try the fanciful experiment of specie payment without preparation. It is the path of practical statesmanship to postpone the hour of resumption until the people are rested from the exhausting processes of the past ten years. It should be the last resort of "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," either to initiate or maintain a policy which tends to produce financial distress; and where conclusive proof is given that such is the case, unless some great principle intervenes, or greater danger threatens from reversing the line of action, it is the part of wisdom to give ease to the people. Temporary expedients or the policy of a charlatan are, of course, to be avoided. But in such a case as is ours, when we stand fast by our faith as a people, recognize our obligations, point to our sacrifices, our sufferings and our financial distress, is it still to be "the pound of flesh?" Give us time! Pennsylvania with her four millions of people and their mighty interests calls a halt!

PENNSYLVANIA'S FORMER POLICY.

It has been her policy to give ease to her suffering people. Financial disaster in 1857 was not fully recovered from when the war came in 1861, and then the Legislature denied to the judgment creditor the execution process and stayed his hand for the benefit of the solvent debtor. Many who would otherwise have been utterly destroyed by the persecution of creditors were saved by the interposition of the Stay Law of 1861, and both debtor and creditor were the gainers. When the financial panic of 1837 had swept over the country, and had prostrated many in its course, the credit of the State was jeopardized and the means to pay the interest upon its debt and to maintain the government were lacking. At the final hour of the financial disturbance the Legislature by a statute made a forced loan from the banks in the form of relief notes of the denomination of one, two, and five dollars. These were redeemable at the Treasury of the State, in exchange for subscriptions to the loan, and could be reissued by the Treasury, a measure of very doubtful constitutional power, of equally doubtful wisdom as a financial measure from the high stand-point of governmental theory; yet the much needed relief was found, the channels of trade were occupied by these notes in lieu of the specie that had fled from sight, the avenues of business found relief, confidence gradually came back, and the credit of the State was preserved. There are those here to-night who remember well the relief notes of 1841, the widespread commercial distress that preceded their issue, and the comparative ease and comfort they gave to the journey back to confidence and specie payment. These cases are not cited as precedents for the present, but to demonstrate that the action of our law-making power has been for ease and relief to the people when financial distress oppresses them. When the hour of business pressure comes, the banks invariably save themselves at the expense of the community. But such has not been, nor ought it to be, the rule with the governmental agencies of the people themselves. They have a higher sphere to occupy, and whilst they tread without change or shadow of turning the safe and sure avenues to national prosperity; whilst they preserve inviolate the integrity and the faith of the people; whilst the experience of the past and the safety of the future are to be their guides, they can and they ought so to mould their policy, so to shape their course as to save and not to destroy the interests of those whose agents they are. It is their duty to make haste slowly in our retrogressive steps to a specie basis.

POLICY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

The policy thus shown to have been ours, was also that of the government of the United States, in at least two notable instances. One of these was during the war of 1812, when President Madison relieved the necessities of the people and of the Government by an issue of Treasury post notes under special authority given for that purpose, and the other was in 1837 when ten millions of notes of the same character were issued by Mr. Van Buren, under like authority, for the relief of a pressing necessity at the Treasury, resulting from the great conflict with the Bank of the United States.

We are furnished with a precedent too, by Great Britain, which went infinitely further than the people now ask.

PAPER CURRENCY IN ENGLAND.

The great wars with Napoleon were fought by England with paper currency. They ended in 1815. Suspension was legalized in 1816, when resumption was ordered. The banks contracted largely for two years; prices fell and business was depressed. In 1818 the difference between gold and currency was only three per cent. Expansion was again permitted and the difference widened to six per cent.; business was healthy and a gradual tendency to specie paymen was felt. In 1819 Parliament voted unanimously for a law to resume, to be accomplished by 1823, through a reduction of the currency. Prices fell at once from 30 to 50 per cent. Wheat fell from 64 shillings a quarter in 1819 to 40 shillings in 1821. Iron fell from £12 to £8 a ton. Tobacco from 13 pence to 7 pence per pound. The wages of labor fell in a like proportion and distress pervaded every manufacturing locality. Mr. Doubleday says that "as the time fixed for resumption drew near, the memorable first of May, 1823, the distress, ruin and bankruptcy that took place were universal, affecting both the great interests of land and trade. In hundreds of cases, from the tremendous reduction in the price of land which now took place, the estates barely sold for as much as would pay off the mortgages, the owners were stripped of all and made beggars." Instead of extending the time for resumption, the British ministry then repealed the act prohibiting one and two pound notes and allowed their issue for ten years longer. They also authorized the issue of twenty millions of pounds in treasury bills, to be loaned to the agricultural interests. These unwise measures gave rise to expansion again and the banks inflated the currency from one hundred and thirty to two hundred millions of pounds. Then came the necessary results of an inflated currency, speculation ran wild and values trebled in every direction.

DISTRESS FROM ARBITRARY RESUMPTION IN ENGLAND.

Overtrading and extravagence resulting from a plethora of money in 1824 and 1825, found its natural result late in 1825, when distress began to prevail. Miss Martineau draws the picture thus:

"Just at this critical time the Bank of England began to draw in. Her issues had been profuse when money was too plentiful, and gold was rapidly leaving the country. Now, when money was wanted in abundance to rescue commercial credit on all hands, she began to be stiff about discounting, and to contract her issues.

PANIC FIRST, AND THEN DESPAIR,

were the consequence. The hilarity and openness of heart and hand which had made England such a sunny place were gone, and instead, there was now the suspicion with which every man regarded his debtor and his creditor."

Here and there the failure of a commercial house was announced. First the failures were of houses which nobody supposed to be very stable; but presently one firm after another stopped payment; one known to possess enormous landed estates, another to be the proprietor of rich mines, a third to have great wealth fixed or afloat in foreign lands. In these cases the same story was always told that it was merely a temporary embarrassment, and that the firm possessed property far exceeding in value their entire liabilities. It presently become doubtful what any kind of property was really worth for any practical purpose. Then came the turn of the banks. The question now was how to get money to go on with from day to day, a question which involved that of the very life of the working classes through the winter. In five or six weeks from sixty to seventy bank had stopped payment. The government resolved on suppression of the small notes in the hands of the country bankers. This was done, and this rapid contraction of the currency augmented the distress. The specie sent out by the Bank of England was returned to it by the same mail that carried it out.

Affairs pressed; times were not mending; the merchants of London and the large provincial towns were growing desperate. Something must be done to revive confidence, and bring out the hoarded gold which was above everything wanted. It was no longer possible to refuse what the general opinion required; and before February was out the bank had agreed to make advance on deposits of merchants' goods. A great pawning transaction was entered upon, the advances of the bank being limited to three millions. Commissioners were appointed to conduct the business in the principal trading district. It was presently found that many of these commissioners would have nothing to do. As soon as it was found that the money could be had, it appeared that little of it would be wanted. The restoration of credit was the thing required. On the strength of this new resource, men of high commercial character began to trust one another. The example spread, and in a short time the alarm subsided, and fair and prudent trading began to revive.

ADVANCES MADE.

Mr. Tooke, in his work on prices, states the following as the places fixed by the bank for making the advances upon goods and the amounts advanced by each:

Manchester	£115,490
Glasgow	81,700
Sheffield	59,500
Liverpool	41,450
Hadderfield	30,300
Birmingham	19,600
Dover	16,500
Norwich	2,400
	£376,940

A total of less than two millions of dollars was all that was found necessary to advance in this manner in order to restore confidence and suppress panic. The best men of the country opposed this measure; the ministry resisted it with all their power, but the necessities of the people overcame all opposition. No one in this country will be found willing to advocate so wide a departure from the legitimate province of the government, but we may learn from such action how slight the line between panic and confidence, and how unprecedented is that action of our government that would bankrupt its own people by a continued threat of specie payment without preparation.

EFFECT OF RESUMPTION ON OUR OWN PEOPLE.

The thriving mechanic or laborer, who three years since bought a lot and built his modest home upon it, paying one-half and giving a mortgage for the remainder, finds that under the policy of resumption in 1879 his house and lot will not pay the mortgage upon it, and his hard earnings are swept away to increase the value of the government's obligations. The enterprising man of business is no better off; his ready hand or scheming brain, supplemented by a small capital, finds utter inability to cope with the policy that contracts his and expands the wealth of those from whom he hires his capital, and he, too, must succumb. Property decreases in value. Money and moneyed securities appreciate, as the threat continues. Men grow suspicious. Values are unsettled. Sheriff's sales increase in number. Bankrupt merchants are found on every side. The shadow of self-murder falls upon the path of many. It is no answer from those who rule, to say that these are the results of improvidence and extravagance on the part of the people themselves. As well might the physician, when called to visit his patient, begin to read him homilies upon intemperance and want of care. The disease is threatening the life of the strong man, a remedy is to be found or death ensues. True it is, that governments can do but little for the welfare of nations in the absence of individual virtue, thrift and intelligence, but the responsibility is upon them all the more weighty to do or to abstain from doing what they can.

CONFIDENCE NEEDED MORE THAN SPECIE.

What relief is there for the business men? Are we remorselessly to tread the path to specie payments, or to remember and to recognize the truth that whilst we need specie we need confidence more. Since the use of a mixed currency there has never been an hour when the paper obligations of the country could be redeemed in coin. Credit and confidence were as vitally essential to the success of that system as was the modicum of gold that bore it through. Can credit and confidence ever come whilst values fall and business men quake with apprehension and dread? To restore values, to stay panics, we must not only provide specie, but we must bring the public mind to the conclusion that they do not need it. Can such a condition of the public mind ever come while the shadow of enforced resumption appals them with its unknown terrors? Stability and natural processes are the normal paths. Vacillation and compulsory contraction are grievious ills. Is it strange that the community dread the operation of this statute when, in the panic of 1873, it was plainly proved that the banks of the country could not only not pay their obligations in specie or in legal tenders, but they could not even pay them in their own notes, and for the use of these a large premium was frequently paid? This fact, as much as any other, gave rise to the want of confidence that has prevailed ever since.

HOW TO RE-ESTABLISH OUR CREDIT.

Where is the magician whose wand shall draw this "sacred thing" from its hiding places. It is public confidence—an abiding faith in our own government, its faith and its integrity.

WHENCE SHALL COME THAT PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,

that abiding faith?—Can it ever come from extravagance in administration, from jobs and peculation, from statutes for resumption without preparation? The obligations of the government are the very base of our system. When the people through their government are ready to resume all else follows. Confidence in these can only flow from just and honest management of our finances, from frugality and economy in public affairs, from reduction of debt, development of resources and decrease of expenditure. The true solution of the problem is to be found in the practical recognition, and patient application of the curse originally pronounced on man: "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

"The common sense principles, the old fashioned doctrines that are in daily use in the business life of a practical, honest and earnest man of the world, who seeks to obtain wealth, are those that are best fitted for our present condition. All others will prove fallacious. Labor and production; industry and frugality are the only sure paths to competence for the individual, and through these, and the development of man himself, we will find the firmest basis for the national credit, a safe road to resumption, and the certain payment of the national debt. Reduce the expenses of the government, put an end to extravagance of all kinds therein, economize its means, remove the curse of uncertainty and instability that now oppresses the South, let white and black brain and muscle, acting for their individual gain, give us back our great Southern staples, develop all of our immense resources, and cause the hum of industry to pervade the land, and thus re-establish the credit of the Republic.

It is for Pennsylvania to stop the downward progress of the business interests of the people. Her voice is potential. The success of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania will be claimed and heralded as an endorsement of the policy of the Administration at Washington upon financial issues. This of course includes the policy of resumption in 1879. With that success your hope for recovery from your business distress will vanish, for, like the prisoner in the iron room, the walls of which imperceptibly but certainly grew together, you will see your doom approach and the hours of your business life will be but a span.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RESUMPTION ACT?

Upon whom rests the responsibility for this statute for resumption without preparation? Let us look to the record. President Grant signed the bill on January 14, 1875, and sent in a special message applauding the bill, but in that very message he recognizes its unfitness to produce the result it attempts to reach for he says: "It is a subject of congratulation that a measure has become a law which fixes a date when specie resumption shall commence and implies an obligation on the part of Congress if in its power to give such legislation as may prove necessary to redeem this promise. To this end I call your attention to a few suggestions." He then suggests restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, to produce revenue for this purpose, and a repeal of the ten per cent. reduction of the tariff. Neither of these suggestions were acted upon and the inference is irresistible that the President himself did not consider the bill of any value in restoring specie payment because there was no provision for revenue to make it effectual.

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

The bill was passed through the Senate of the United States on the 22d of December, 1874, by a strict party vote. All who voted for it were Republicans, all who voted against it were Democrats, the result was 31 yeas, 14 nays. In this form it went to the House and then it also passed by a party vote. The bill came to the Senate from Senator Sherman Chairman of the Finance Committee. Senator Schurz who finally voted for it, said when it was proposed to take it up:

"We may all be agreed in regard to the general object but the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) will admit that simply to resolve to resume specie payments would not accomplish that result, that some method of preparation for that event must be adopted, which as everybody knows is a very delicate and important matter."

When the bill was under consideration Senator Thurman said "pass the bill in its present shape and instead of settling, you will unsettle, instead of fixing, you will unfix the minds of the people. It will not do for my colleague to say to the business men of the country; you can shape your business in perfect safety and rely on the pledge of the government that from the 1st of January 1879 we will have a specie currency. That is entirely too small a foundation on which to build any such a superstructure as the resumption of specie payments."

Mr. Thurman then proposed the following amendment: "That from and after June 30, 1875, one-twentieth part of the custom duties shall be payable in United States legal tender notes or in national bank notes and after June 30, 1876, one-tenth and after June 30, 1877, one-fifth part of them may be so paid."

This amendment was rejected by a strict party vote, 16 Democrats and 33 Republicans.

Pending the consideration of the bill, Senator Schurz asked Senator Sherman to point to him "what provisions there are in this bill that will provide for the necessary preparation for specie payments."

To this inquiry Senator Sherman replied: "To prepare for and maintain resumption, he (the Secretary of the Treasury) may issue either a four or a four and a half or a five per cent. bond, the lowest that he can sell at par in coin. We place in his hands the surplus revenues of the government. More than that we here, by law, declare our purpose that at this time and date we will do these things which amount to a resumption of specie payment."

We thus find the President, Senator Shurz, and all of the Democratic Senators uniting in the opinion that the

BILL CONTAINS NO PROVISION FOR PREPARATION FOR RESUMPTION.

We have the neglect to adopt the suggestions of the President, and the refusal to adopt those of Senator Thurman. We have but the answer of Senator Sherman as to the mode of preparation. They are first: the surplus revenues of the government. These, in 1874, amounted to $2,310,000. Second, the sale of bonds with which to redeem the legal tenders. It is found difficult to place the bonds to fund the five-twenties, and reduce the interest bearing debt of the people, and none of these bonds have been sold. What a lame and impotent conclusion! How weak the remedy for so grave a crisis! Have we not interest bearing debt enough now? Have any steps been taken to prepare for the day of final resumption? Has coin been realized? Have bonds been sold? Nothing has been done, and nothing can be done under those promises to meet the pledge thus made. It was made but to be broken. It is evil and only evil continually. It vexes and harasses you in your hours of business and of leisure. It closes the doors of your mills and quenches the fires of your puddlers. It oppresses labor, thrift and energy, and benefits monied capital alone. It turns artisans and laborers from their employment, and crowds the columns of your newspapers with advertisements of Sheriff's sales. It is an appalling threat with three years life, and the shadow of its fulfillment is worse than its accomplishment. Instability, uncertainty and dread are its handmaidens, and gloom and depression and bankruptcy its only fruit.

RELIEF WILL FOLLOW A CHANGE OF RULERS

The only answer to the question. "How shall relief come to the business man?" is to be found in a change of policy and of rulers. Shall Pennsylvania follow Ohio? If she do, you rivet the chains that bind you to the policy of resumption—to the car of the money-changers.

The able address of Senator Wallace was delivered in his eloquent manner and was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. The meeting adjourned after the address.

AN IMPROMPTU STREET MEETING.

As stated above the spacious hall was completely packed with interested listeners and many were unable to gain admission. In order that these large numbers should not be disappointed an open air meeting was held on Wood street, in front of the St. Charles Hotel, and able addresses were made from the balcony by George A. Allen, Esq., of Erie and by Col. Piollet after he had finished his speech in the hall. These addresses were received with great enthusiasm and soon the crowd in the street was swollen to about fifteen hundred people. The speeches were both able defenses of Democratic principles and the Democratic candidates and we regret that a lack of space prevents their publication.

* * *

THE KEEPERS OF THE STATE MONEY-BAGS

SPEECH OF THE DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THEY DRAW AN INFERENCE.

The following report of the State Treasury Investigating Committee, was promulgated Thursday night. It speaks for itself:

To His Excellency John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Justus F. Temple, Auditor General: The Committee of the House appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury beg leave to present the following additional report:

After the State Treasurer, in April last, refused the Accountant of the Committee access to the books and papers in the Treasury of the State, the Committee continued its work by an examination of the public documents published yearly by the different departments of the State Government. From this examination the Committee ascertained, and in their report of July 16, 1875, stated:

First. That from about the year 1866 to 1874 nearly $3,400,000 was largely taken from the Sinking Fund.

Second. That during a period of twelve years, beginning with December 1, 1862, the different State Treasurers had an average balance constantly on hand of $2,100,000, but had not accounted to the State for one cent of interest on the same, the tax-payers being thus practically robbed of $1,400,000.

Third. That the law directing the quarterly application of all money in the sinking fund to the liquidation of an equivalent amount of the public debt had been constantly and systematically violated, to the great loss of the people and the enrichment of the State Treasurers.

The Committee, continuing the same line of investigation since that report, have further discovered:

First. That from 1864 to 1874 there appears to be a yearly overcharge on the interest account on the public debt the different Treasurers taking credit for paying more interest than the State debt bore. The grand aggregate thus unlawfully taken from the State Treasury, in the eleven years named, amounts to the enormous sum of $1,123,301,65.

Second. That from 1870 to 1874 there appears to have been an excess of premium charged on the purchases of gold to pay the interest on the gold-bearing bonds amounting in all to $121,427 95.

Many other minor fraudulent transactions came under the notice of the committee, but those here mentioned may be tabulated as follows:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking fund	$3,400,000
Interests on public deposits	1,400,000
Overcharge in interest account	1,123,301
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427
Total	$6,044,728

The Committee having pursued this line of inquiry as far as was practical or useful, subpœnaed the State Treasurer, R. W. Mackey, and his predecessors in office, to appear and explain, if possible, any of the above items. These subpœnas were returnable October 5, at Harrisburg, their service sworn to, but there was no appearance, except by Mr. Mackey, and he declined to testify until his predecessors in office were sworn—certainly an unusual dictation on the part of a witness. But the committee met from day to day, and subsequently subpœned Mr. Mackey to appear and testify in Philadelphia on Wednesday, October 20. Mr. Mackey did not appear, and he and all the ex-State Treasurers have studiously avoided the meetings of the Committee. Had the Committee the power to issue an attachment for their arrest that power would be promptly used, but that is a prerogative of the House which must of necessity remain unexercised until the House is in session. What inference is to be drawn? Certainly it is fair to assume that all the charges above made are true, as the Treasurers do not appear, when lawfully subpœnaed, and explain and deny them.

In this connection the Committee cannot refrain from referring to another difficulty it had to contend with. The Committee was created by the House alone, the Senate refusing to concur, and the Committee was wholly deprived of funds to pay any of its expenses.

O. H. REIGHARD
A. SMITH,
MILTON A EMBICK,
FRED. W. GUNSTER.

THE SHRIVALTY.

[From the Sunday Leader.]

The convention's delays and dissatisfaction over the nomination of the Republican candidate for Sheriff have their effect on the campaign. Fife's election is by no means a certainty. Paterson, the Democratic candidate, is acknowledged to be a popular man hard to beat under any circumstances, and in the prevailing condition of affairs, with working men dissatisfied, there is no telling what the result may be.

The Treasury Investigation.

A Yearly Overcharge on Interest Account for Eleven Years.

Many Fraudulent Transactions Discovered.

Non-Appearance of Mackey and Ex-State Treasurers Regarded as Acknowledging that All Charges are True.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21. — The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the Treasury have agreed upon a report stating their investigation has developed the following facts:

First—That, from 1864 to 1874, there appears to be a yearly overcharge on interest account on the public debt, the different Treasurers taking credit for paying more interest than the State debt bore. The grand aggregate thus unlawfully taken from the State Treasury in eleven years would amount to the sum of $1,123,301.

Second—That, from 1870 to 1874, there appears to have been an excess of premium charged in the purchases of gold to pay interest on gold bearing bonds amounting in all to $121,427.

Many other minor fraudulent transactions came under the notice of the committee, but these here mentioned are the most important.

In referring to the action of ex-Treasurers in refusing to appear before the committee, the report says: Certainly, it is fair to assume, that all charges made are true, as the Treasurers do not appear when lawfully subpoened and explain or deny them.

OBITUARY.

Hon. S. M. Fite.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—A special to the American announces the death of Hon. S. M. Fite, a Representative of the Fourth Congressional district of Tennessee, Forty-fourth Congress, at Hot Springs, Ark., to-night.

Jno. W. Herd, who was elected in August, 1874, died a few weeks afterward. Fite was elected to fill the vacancy the following December. Neither occupied the seat to which they were elected.

COL. J. R. COCKERILL.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—Col. J. R. Cockerill, ex-member of Congress, died this morning at his residence at West Union, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WEEKLY prayer meetings are held at Altoona for the benefit of the railroad men.

THE next meeting of the State Board of Pardons will be held at Harrisburg on November 9.

A SUIT over an ox at the last term of the Clearfield county Court cost the county $212.

THE workmen of the Palo Alto Iron Company, of Pottsville, are working at a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

DURING the five years that Dunbar furnace, in Fayette county, has been in blast a total of 52,549 tons of pig iron were cast.

FOURTEEN thousand persons are in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company. The monthly pay rolls amount to nearly $400,000.

A RESIDENT of Easton, named Jacob Emangst, was knocked down and robbed of $330 while on his way to the bank to deposit the amount the other day.

BROWNSVILLE is arousing itself to the necessity of railway facilities. A corps of engineers is now engaged in surveying a route between Brownsville and Uniontown, that route being preferred rather than the connection via. Mt. Braddock, and the road can be built for $35 000 less.

GRANT BEATTY, a lad of about eleven years of age, son of Mr. Miller Beatty, of this place, fell on a knife and cut himself in the bowels severely last Tuesday, and is lying in a critical condition. He had a sharp putty-knife fastened to a belt or string tied around his waist, playing Indian, and while out of school, at recess, was with others playing in Arnold's new building, where he fell down a stairway, and the knife penetrated his bowels.—[Clarion Democrat.

A FEW days ago an insane man, in charge of his two brothers, while on their way to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum near Harrisburg, leaped from the Pacific express train west between the junction of the Columbia branch road and Swatara bridge, Middletown, while the train was running at the speed of forty miles per hour. The train was stopped and search was made for the missing man, but the parties who instituted the search were unable to find him. Subsequently, however, he was discovered and was found to be uninjured by the fearful leap.

ON Wednesday evening last, Mr. Reuben Benton and J. D. Strickland, of Titusville, were playing croquet when the latter struck his ball, and finding it running out of its course went to throw his mallet after it when the handle caught in his sleeve, and flying sideways, struck Benton on the temple. He fell to the ground, and several spectaters running to his rescue, found him unconscious. He was removed to a house near by where he recovered his senses, and soon afterwards became again unconscious and in thirty minutes after the accident he expired.

A WHITE quartz, resembling the gold-bearing quartz of California, has been discovered a few miles from town, and has the appearance of being valuable. It contains lumps of a very brilliant, yellow mineral, which resembles gold in every respect, excepting that it is insoluble in aqua regia. Specimens of the same quartz also contain not only traces, but lumps of pure galena. The lead oxidizes under the influence of strong actic acid. The gold-like mineral stands the test of the most powerful acids, not even yielding to the strength of nitro-hydrochloric acid, the only known solvent of pure gold. The test, however, is inconclusive, as the acids were not sufficiently heated to reach the desired temperature.—[Osceola Reveille.

MORE OF HARTRANFT'S RING RECORD.

In addition to the remarks of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Pittsburgh Leader, Pittsburgh Gazette, New York Evening Post, Forney's Press, Scranton Republican, all Republican journals, we have the Lancaster Express, an out-and-out Radical paper, which says:

"A vote for Hartranft is a direct endorsement of the corrupt and tyrannical rule of the Treasury Ring."

"The Ring want their friend Hartranft in the gubernatorial chair, who will appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth, who as a member of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund will co-operate with Mr. Mackey in keeping the secrets of the "vault account" inviolate."

"To say nothing of his (Hartranft's) manifest complicity with the Evans frauds, his own correspondence with his broker shows that he was engaged with Mackey in borrowing the State funds, if not in speculating with them, as is sworn to by the same broker.

THE TRUE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION—THE CROWNING GLORY OF TRIUMPH LEFT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22, 1875.

Hon. H. B. Wright, Chairman Dem. State Com., Philadelphia.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret extremely that it will be impossible for me to visit Pennsylvania next week and take part in the pending canvass. The reasons which I have heretofore explained to you, as likely to prevent, are of a purely personal and domestic character, but are as you know imperative.

I take the liveliest interest in your struggle. Its result seems to me to involve, in addition to all questions of local policy—all questions of reform in the Federal Administration, both as to the civil service and as to the Southern States, the prosperity or ruin of the industries of the country in the immediate future, and the possibility of returning to specie payments in a healthful and beneficient manner during this generation. The last year of Republican legislation, the law for the distribution of the currency, and the law for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, have put gold from 110 to 117. The failures during the first six months of 1875 were 3377 in number; more than in any whole year prior to 1873 and nearly as many as in the year 1874 (twelve failures are reported in the Times this afternoon. The depression of all the industries of our country has increased; and the consequent suffering of the laboring classes is greater than ever. "Never have so many honest men gone without bread or eaten the bitter bread of charity or credit."

The powers confided to the Secretary of the Treasury to enable him to bring about the redemption in silver of fractional currency, are quite as ample and very much the same as those conferred to enable him to bring about the redemption in gold of the legal tender-notes.

Those fractional notes are about forty millions of dollars. The legal tenders are about three hundred and seventy millions. The telegraph this morning from Washington tells us that all the officers of the Treasury in their forthcoming reports will treat the proposed redemption of fractional currency as utterly impracticable. And yet these Republicans assert that they can successfully and amidst prosperity execute the law for the redemption of the legal tenders in 1879, and pretending they are the advocates of a sound currency, assert most falsely that Democrats, because they will not applaud this system, are "for dishonest money" "inflation" and "repudiation."

Shame upon such hypocrisy! The success of the Democratic party will result in a currency, stable in amount, fixed in value, regulated in volume neither by arbitrary laws, nor the caprices or even judgments of Congressmen or bankers, but by those laws which commerce imposes upon all its instrumentalities, and ultimately convertible into coin, and the knowledge that this result will follow, will, in the mean time restore confidence, revive business, and put into healthful motion the now dormant energies and activities of our people.

The loss of Ohio has neither destroyed our cause nor abated our energies. Defeated by a majority of 5,000 in a poll of 600,000 we have won more votes than any successful party in Ohio ever had before; weighted with heavy burthens and opposed by an organization almost perfect in its discipline; abundantly supplied with money, and struggling for its life. The cause of the people, has won a victory even in defeat. The Republicans have the offices and the salaries, but it has been shown that even in Ohio—Republican Ohio—in order to secure them by the smallest majority, they were obliged to bring "every man and every dollar" into the field. Freed from these burthens, resting on its own intrinsic merits alone, the cause of the people would have won its victory, offices, salaries and all, by twenty thousand majority. I rejoice to believe that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, are more fortunate than we, and this crowning glory is reserved as the reward of their fidelity.

I regret beyond expression that I cannot aid them in the struggle, and be present at its triumphant close.

I am, very respectfully,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

PROBABLE REDUCTION OF HARTRANFT'S FRAUDS TEN THOUSAND.

[Phila. Times, 26.]

Nine hundred and fifty-one, names were struck from the registry lists yesterday, making a total of 7,470 thus far removed on the petition of the Democratic committee. There are yet several days remaining before the election, and the list will probably be reduced by about 10,000 names which did not belong on it, leaving, we presume, about as many more of the same sort. This is cutting down the margin rather cruelly, but there will still be verge enough for a good deal of repeating this day week.

A FAMOUS MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as household words. His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience, have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The Times, in the present issue, presents a whole page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named "The World's Dispensary," where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of a large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of materia medica has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared, by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by Druggists.

TU:TH:S&W

MEETING AT THE BATTERY.

TELLING SPEECH OF GEN. CAREY.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN FORCIBLY PRESENTED---A LARGE TURN-OUT OF WORKING MEN.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.

The great speech of the present campaign was made last night at the "Battery" corner of Grant and Webster streets by Gen. S. F. Carey of Ohio.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John O'Neill, when Hon. Peter Zern was made President with the following gentlemen as

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Dr. L. Oldshue,
Bernard Rafferty,
John Duffy,
Wm. Breeze,
Kern Coleman,
Wm. F. McBride,
Phil. B. Reilley,
Geo. B. Hill,
M. J. McGann,
Thos. F. McIntyre,
Thos. Carroll,
Wm. White, Sr.,
Peter O'Niell,
Dr. A. M. Holiock,
Peter Magee,
Owen McGarvey,
C. B. Strain,
A. B. Hayden,
Jerry Coughlin,
J. Russell Thornton,
John J. O'Brien,
Daniel Egan,
James Braddock,
T. O'Leary, Sr.,
Ed. Creed,
Marion Markle.

SECRETARIES:

P. C. Dean,
Frank J. McGuire,
W. J. Burns,
John H. Callahan,
M. Maloney,
John Russell,
James Powers.

We regret that we are unable to give more than an outline of Gen. Carey's speech, which was very long.

He began by calling attention to the responsibility that attaches to every citizen of this country. Said he: Every day of our lives brings its responsibilities and if we discharge these duties to ourselves and others we will find life no holiday amusement. The great trouble is that we are apt to attend too much to our lower duties and neglect the higher. I am here to-night to try to throw a ray of light upon the duty that devolves upon you next week. We in Ohio feel much interested in the result of this contest. I do not wish to address you as Democrats or as Republicans, but as American fellow-citizens, having common interests with myself. The masses of all parties are honest, and I wish to aid you so that you may leave to your children this government as a bride adorned to meet her husband. The principles involved in this issue are of great importance and it is highly important that they should be understood.

WHAT CAUSED THE WAR.

I do not propose to inquire into the causes that produced the war. It is time to drop that question. Every man has his notion about the cause. An old line Henry Clay Whig will tell you it was the annexation of Texas, another is equally confident that it was the result of the repeal of the Missouri compromise and opinions may be multiplied indefinitely. My own opinion is that it was a war for the advancement of civilization, no matter who or what brought it on The North believed that labor should be free, should be educated, while the South thought that capital should own labor. No matter now what produced the war, the Altar of Liberty has been baptized in the richest blood of the nation, and the question now most engrossing is, how to develope our country; to dot over our vast territory with States until it is gemmed with them like stars in the firmament of heaven, to promote peace on earth and good will among men. This is our mission and we want men that represent the principles we profess.

I have been a Republican myself and have denounced the Democratic party as strongly as any man, but I am not the only one who belonged to the original party, who is now found among its opponents. Of Lincoln's Cabinet, all have left but

OLD SIMON CAMERON,

of Pennsylvania. In the army it is the same, both among privates and officers. Among the latter the party still holds Ben Butler and John A. Logan, the latter after having recruited a rebel regiment deserted them and turned up in the army. In fact the situation has become all mixed up. The meanest of the rebel generals are in the Republican party. Longstreet a Federal officer, while Moseby and Grant drink from the same canteen.

Now I believe the Democratic party in this contest is on the side of the right. I know it is hard for a man to change his political opinions. I was an old line Whig and thought I would have died in the party and perhaps I should have done so had not the Whig party died before I did.

THE KIND OF TREATMENT NEEDED.

The body politic is sick, and a careful diagnosis is the first thing needed. The political doctors are hard at work to give it. Dr. Sherman says the disease was caused by the panic of 1872 Well, it is a hard thing to think that the welfare of the country rested on the shoulders of Jay Cooke, a sort of Peter Funk who hawked about its bonds. The Republican doctors say that bleeding is wanted to reduce the patient and bring him down to specie payments. At the present time there are one hundred thousand men out of work in Ohio, thirty thousand in Chicago, while in the mining districts in Ohio men are working for sixty cents per day; taking their pay in scrip only good at the company stores, and are forced to exist on coarse bread and side pork. In face of all this, the Republican docters say, bleed the patient and reduce him still more. Democratic doctors, on the other hand, prescribe tonics. Not only are the laboring men suffering, but business men are in equally great straits. The whole country is on the verge of bankruptcy.

REPUBLICAN PARTY RESPONSIBLE.

I say the whole responsibility of this state of things, is chargable to the damnable legislation of the Republican party, and I propose to prove it. If I wasn't a Christain it would make me swear. When I ran for Congress, I saw this state of things coming, and I warned the people of it but they would not believe me, and I told them they would not be convinced until their linnen run out. One man told me that at the time he put his faith in the Cincinnati Gazette and not in me, but now he found out by experience that I was right. Keep the Republican party in power five years longer, and the country will be filled with lazaroni. But the Republicans promise to correct these evils if they are trusted with power a little longer,

BEELZEBUB NEVER CASTS OUT BEELZEBUB.

I knew an honest old Methodist farmer in Ohio who had much trouble trying to save some hay during the wet weather last summer. His boys swore a good deal at the weather and he had occasion to correct them repeatedly for their wickedness. One day after the hay had been shaken out and dried, he got the boys out and they got it on the wagon. They had just got the load to the barn door when a violent storm came on. In their haste they urged the wagon with violence against the door sill, and the whole load slid down under the eaves. The old man contemplated the situation for a moment and then broke out with: "Well boys I think it's about time to express my opinion." After all the promises that have been made I think it about time the people should express an opinion.

Let us see if there is no remedy. The 5-20 bonds constituting a large portion of our indebtedness, were payable in legal tenders, and the interest in gold. Thaddeus Stevens, the father of them, so interpreted the law. The 10-40 bonds, as advertised by Jay Cooke, were payable in gold, both principal and interest, and were the best securities in the country. This was the sense of both parties up to 1868. (The speaker here quoted Morton, Sherman, et al., to prove his assertion and to show from whence these had drifted.) In 1868, when Grant was nominated, a resolution was passed by a Republican convention, that the public debt should be paid in good faith and according to law. In the winter following, a Democratic member of Congress predicted the action that has since been taken on the financial question. Thaddeus Stevens staggered up to the clerk's desk, and almost with his last breath denounced such a course and indignantly repudiated such intentions.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Grant stated in his inaugural that it should be a cardinal point of his administration that all bonds should be paid in gold. The law passed was by the bankers in Congress and signed by Grant adding six hundred millions to the people's burdens.

This act was meaner

THAN THE SALARY GRAB.

The latter was done openly and above board. After the infamous work had been accomplished, lest honest Republicans should unite with Democrats, they by conversion got rid of the old bonds.

About this time people began to get an idea into their heads that bonds should be taxed like other property and a resolution to that effect passed in the Republican Convention in Ohio. To prevent this, not a bond has been issued since 1868, that does not bear on its face a pledge that it shall never be taxed.

Do you want an untaxed monied aristocracy, that neither pays school tax or any other tax. It is not a question between political parties but between a monied aristocracy and the people, an aristocracy that has so managed that they can buy two days of your labor for the same money that they paid you one day before they succeeded in appreciating the value of their bonds, and they propose to still further their schemes. How? by the contraction of the currency. Some Republicans having denied that there had been any contraction of currency. Gen. Carey quoted from both Grant and Morton to prove that there had been an extensive contraction.

THE RAG BABY CRY.

The speaker next paid his respects to the howlers who had so misrepresented him that even his dog did not know him when he got home, and all because he had advocated substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. John Sherman has called greenbacks the necessities of war. Well, peace has its necessities as well as war. Now they denounce their offspring as a rag baby. Why, if the Democrats had said as much about them when they were issued, they would have been imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. If greenbacks are "engraved and printed lies" so are the bonds which were bought with them. I am in favor of paying according to contract. If that be repudiation so be it.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Gen. Carey next showed how futile had been the effort to substitute silver for fractional currency. The audience all agreed, that although the bonded debt of the country had been increased some $40,000,000, yet they had not seen the silver.

The speaker next called attention to the fact that the forced resumption act allowed National banks to issue in unlimited quantities. Allow the law to go into force and you will hear no more about a gold currency. The whole scheme is one to convert a non-interest bearing debt into one bearing interest.

THE TRUE WAY TO RESUME,

and the only way, is to stimulate your productive interests, develope your country, bring the Irish and Germans from Europe, load your vessels to the water line with your surplus products for foreign countries, and thus secure the balance of trade in your favor; then, and not till then, can you resume. Why, now we are not able to dig from all our mines more than enough of gold to pay the interest on the public debt.

The speaker next referred to the case attempted to be made out by Carl Schurz. Gen. Carey showed how France, with $612,000,000 of paper afloat, managed to keep it equal in value with gold, by constantly keeping a current of gold flowing into her treasury from the sales of goods to foreign nations.

FACTS VS. THEORY.

After stating that one fact in history was worth a thousand theories, the speaker showed how England, under a paper currency, flourished from 1799 to 1819, and all the while sustained the most destructive war ever known, all on a paper currency. During this period her manufacturing supremacy was established, her merchant marine became her pride and the envy of the civilized world. During this time boys were born; grew up and had become old enough to vote without ever having seen a gold dollar. In 1819, came forced resumption, and bankruptcy reared its horrid head all over the realm. The landed estates went into the hands of thirty thousand proprietors, and the misery that followed was more severe on the working classes than pestilence and the sword could have produced.

A CHEERLESS PROSPECT

The speaker next showed how much the people owed, viz: Fourteen thousand millions of dollars, and in January 1879 that all this was payable in gold.

The Republican claim that all the misery we see has been caused by over production he met and refuted their argument in a few words that carried conviction to all All agreed that they would willingly buy the surplus wares on our store shelves and in our warehouses if they could earn money to do so. He demonstrated that there was plenty of money but not in use owing to the high rates of interest demanded, while a million of men were anxious to exchange their labor for it. The laboring man, that wanted to live like a man, was like the Irishman who when told that potatoes were a shilling a bushel, said in Ireland they were only six pence. When asked why he did not go back, he replied that the trouble was he didn't have the sixpence. So it is here, all working men would buy liberally if they only could earn the money to do so, while it was the interest of the monied aristocracy to perpetuate the present state of affairs. What was wanted was to take away this power to make times hard and the bond holders would be forced to engage in business, and prosperity would at once begin to reign. Said he, if you want greenbacks to perform their proper functions, let Congress pass a law receiving them for duties, and the gold gamblers would be cleared out of Wall street as quick as Christ cleared the money changers out of the temple.

After showing that the volume of currency was not unnecessarily large, as claimed by Carl Schurz and showing that the Government had power to make greenbacks valuable in that the value was not contained in either gold or paper, but in the article purchased, Gen. Carey demonstrated how greenbacks could be put into circulation, viz: Abolish the National Bank issue, call in bonds due, if a currency bond pay for it at its face value, if a gold bearing bond pay the premium, and if the holders refused to allow their bonds to be thus redeemed, stop the interest, when they would soon accept the situation. He further showed how in time we could bring the foreign debt into the pockets of our own people by the substitution of another plan for the present.

The speaker next proceeded to show up Grant and the administration and administered the severest castigation to them we ever heard. As an excuse he showed how the Ohio election had been carried and the abuse to which he and the party there had been subjected. He told a story apropos, viz.: A man had a dog which bit a neighbor, but the owner contended he had a right to maintain the brute as a defense for his property. A few days later the man passed, a long pitchfork in hand, and the dog attacked him again. He thrust the dog through and on being remonstrated with, held it self-defense. Said the owner: "Why didn't you use the other end?" Said the defendant, "Why didn't the dog come at me with his other end?"

The above is but an outline of the address, which was very long.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for General Carey and three for the Democratic ticket.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

MAN AND WIFE STRUCK BY A LOCOMOTIVE—THE LATTER INSTANTLY KILLED.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

About a quarter past seven o'clock last evening a shocking accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad, which resulted in the instant death of Mrs. Virginia H., wife of Mr. Henry Smith, of Allegheny. It seems Mr. Smith and his wife had gone to the station near Washington avenue to take a passenger train to come to the Union depot, and while attempting to get on the train they were struck by an approaching shifting engine. Mrs. Smith was thrown to the track and the wheels of the locomotive bruised the flesh of one of her arms and passed over the upper portion of her head, cutting it off and killing her almost instantly. Mr. Smith was also thrown to the track and had the flesh of one of his wrists and forearms badly bruised, but beyond this sustained no further injury. Mr. Smith is the son of Hon. Wm. H. Smith, President of the Artisans Bank and Artisans Insurance Company.

The body of the unfortunate lady and her husband were carried to the latter's residence, No. 156 Sheffield street, Allegheny, where Mr. S's injuries were attended to. Mrs. Smith was about 35 years of age, was highly respected and esteemed, and her husband has the sympathy of a large number of friends and relatives. She leaves five small children. Mr. Smith is employed as a bookkeeper in the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works.

THE RAW, BLUSTERING WINDS OF WINTER, search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence, Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing, they so irritate and rack their Lungs as to bring on themselves a very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally, and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest.

A BEAUTIFUL SKULL AT THE EXPOSITION.

We noticed in Dr. Scott's case of very fine dental specimens at the Exposition, one of the finest French dissected skulls ever imported. It has been divided into seven sections, which are locked together with small brass hooks and pins. By taking it apart, all the different bones which form the head are exposed to view, and it is really very interesting for all who love to study the "human form divine." Wonderful to relate, it has sixteen teeth in each jaw, and they articulate perfectly. In order to exhibit the perfection of skill to which the dental art has attained, Dr Scott has restored the original beauty and form of some of the teeth with elegant contour filling of the purest gold. The fact is, we really think, the teeth look much better, and really more handsome with the fillings, than they possibly could in their original state, and can confidently assure our readers that our friend at 278 Penn avenue can fill teeth in a style only equalled by the best operators in the country, and at prices within reach of all.

MR. H. J. ADAMS

Exhibits the most nobby, varied and attractive line of furnishing goods that we have ever seen at any Exposition, either in Cincinnati, Chicago, or elsewhere. In fact, at his store, 98 Fifth avenue, can be found all the variety of first class goods, kept by any of the leading gents' furnishing houses in New York city and at prices which surprise the most economical. His dress shirts are elegant, durable and very cheap. It will pay to go there.

COME INTO COURT.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR THE THIRD MONDAY OF NOVEMBER.

The following gentlemen have been selected as Jurors to serve in the Courts named below.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Third Monday, November—Conrad Eisenhauer, shoemaker; F. X. Raible, merchant; George N. Armstrong, spice mill; P. H. Stevenson, gent; Wm. Horner, reporter; G. W. Bowers, clerk; George Bauman, farmer; John Caughey, blacksmith; George R. Smith, superintendent; Thomas D. Crawford, farmer; F. A. Dean, clerk; C. Arnesburg, gent; Wm. Burns, bricklayer; Philip Hoerr, alderman; Patrick Brien, tailor; E. Burner, carpenter; John Hettrick, tinner; Isaac Mills, merchant; Andrew Pierce, farmer; John Robinson, farmer; John Reilly, Sr., clerk; George W. Smith, puddler; James Cole, gent; Charles Alwes, saloon-keeper; Josiah Painter, farmer; Matthew Crowman, blacksmith; John Hoffman, gardener; August Fluck, plasterer; Peter Price, puddler, John Eichbaum, stationer; Chas. Maloy, merchant; John Thomas, toll collector; Jesse Garvin, miner; William Brehm, clerk; Thomas Waters, boiler; S. W. Lyon, collector; Eli Dowler, builder; Daniel Keefe, gent; Richard Danver, butcher; James Hord, blacksmith; John McCurdy, gent; Samuel Pollock, farmer; George Miller, tailor; Michael White, laborer; James Gartside, Sr., wool fuller; F. Smith, jeweler; August Witman, roller.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Third Monday, November—Geo. Brown, shoemaker; Wm. Bielstein, butcher; Louis Braun, grocer; Thos. Bever, moulder; John Ballantine, bookeeper; Wm. Banersmith, carpenter; Hamilton Bovard, gent; Henry Britenstein, farmer; J. G. Bennett, farmer; J. F. Brooks, blacksmith; J. B. Brown, carpenter; Samuel Calvert, carpenter; John Carle, hotel keeper; John Dugan, laborer; E. G. Dubarry, gent; J. B. Dalzell, grocer; Samuel Ewing, carpenter; D. Fulton, miner; Adam Franz, shoemaker; Torrence Goodwin, hatter; John Girt, Jr., laborer; Andrew Gilliland, farmer; F. Gilmore, farmer; Israel Garretson, gent; Henry J. Heckman, storekeeper; John Hamnett, merchant; C. C. Harbaugh, painter; Hugh Harper, farmer; A. B. Hoffman, farmer; John Kohler, shoemaker; A. Latham, farmer; A. J. Lee, merchant; Victor N. Lecompte, machinist; Wm. J. Matthews, collector; A. L. Murphy, merchant, Geo. McWilliams, Sr., merchant; F. F. McCabe, farmer; Samuel McBrier, grocer; John McCambridge, saloon keeper; A. W. McCune, painter; Robert McChesney, laborer; Michael McSteen, plumber; Samuel Nelson, farmer; Henry Omslaer, ice dealer; Robert Peech, miner; James B. Reel, carpenter; Wm. Ross, bricklayer; James Swisshelm, farmer; Josiah Speer, bricklayer; John Shatterback, carpenter; A. J. Shank, merchant; James Shirk, plumber; John Torrence, baker; Samuel Wallace, farmer; Peter Wilhelm, contractor; B. K. Waughter, carpenter; Wm. Winner, gent.; A. Zacharias, spring maker.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE, AT THE EXPOSITION, DR. SCOTT'S CASE OF ELEGANT DENTAL SPECIMENS.

There are beautiful artificial teeth on plates of finest gold, silver, platina, mineral base, continuous gum, block work, vulcanite, celluloid, whalebone, and English pink gum. Some have elegant gold fillings in the front teeth, giving them a perfectly natural appearance and all are finished in the highest style of the dental art. The case stands near the sewing machines in the gallery, and an assistant attends to explain the merits of the great patent atmospheric disk. All who want artificial teeth should see it.

THE EXPOSITION.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday.]

President Nellis yesterday received the following from Gen. Geo. B. McClellan:

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY,
October 21, 1875.

A. J. NELLIS, ESQ., PRES'T, ETC.; My Dear Sir—Your most courteous invitation of the 11th, reached me only a few days since, when on the very point of leaving for a brief absence, so that it has been impossible for me to acknowledge it at an earlier date: I regret extremely that affairs relating to my private business, after my long absence, will render it out of my power to do myself the pleasure of visiting Pittsburgh at the present time. Otherwise I would be very glad to visit once more a city in which I have so many warm friends.

Wishing every possible success to the Exposition, and again thanking you for your most kind invitation, I am

Most truly yours,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

The following judges have been appointed by the exhibitors in the different departments. The Executive Committee and the exhibitors each choose one judge for each department. These failing to suit, the two so chosen elect a third, whose services are to be accepted by both sides. The Executive Committee have made their appointments but will not publish them until assurances are received that the gentlemen will serve:

APPOINTEES.

Class No. 1—Steam Engines, Boilers and Steam Hammers. Utilles Baird.

Class No. 2—Steam Boiler and Engine Fittings, including Heaters, Governors, Safety Valves, Steam Gauges, Water Bars and Appliances. W. E. Russell.

Class No. 3.—Turbine Water Wheels, and other Hydraulic Machinery, and Steam Pumps W. E. Russell.

Class No. 4.—No entries.

Class No. 5.—No meeting.

Class No. 6—Wood Working Machinery. S. Benson.

Classes Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.—No meeting.

Class No. 11.—Pressure Blowers, Power Fans, Bellows, Air Pumps, &c. Richard Nuttale.

Classes Nos. 12 and 13.—No entries.

Class No. 14.—Washing Machines, Wringers, Crimping Machines, Mangles, Ironing and Clothes Drying Apparatus. Hugh Quigg.

Class No. 15—No entries.

Class No. 16—Unclassified Machinery and Appliances. D. F. Agnew.

Class No. 17—No entries.

Class No. 18.—Fire Engines and Apparatus. James Atkinson

Class No. 19.—Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, Seed Drills and Attachments. Geo. Hubbard.

Class No. 20.—Plows, Cultivators, Rakes, Miscellaneous Agricultural Implements and Appliances. George Hubbard.

Classes Nos. 21, 22 and 23.—No entries or meetings.

Class No. 24.—Ores and Metals. John Speer.

Class No. 25.—Iron, Steel, &c. J. A McCormick.

Classes Nos. 26 and 27.—No meetings.

Class No. 28.—Railroad Supplies, including Couplings, Rail Joints, &c. J. W. Gavier.

Class No. 29.—Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Steam Heaters and Ventilators. Ed. Agnew.

Class No. 30.—Building and General Hardware. Wm. Fleeger.

Classes Nos. 31 and 32.—No entries or meetings.

Class No. 33.—Grates and Imitation Mantels Jno. Richardson.

Class No. 34.—Marble, Stone and Imitations, Brick, Terra Cotta, etc. Wm. Swindle.

Class No. 35—No entries.

Class No. 36.—Plumbers' Goods, etc. Jas. Old.

Class No. 37.—Galvanized Iron, Sheet Iron, Sheet Brass and Copper Work. Ed. Agnew.

Class No. 38.—Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank and Safe Locks. Jas. Brown.

Class No. 39.—Carpenters', Jobbers', Carvers', Stair Builders' Work, etc. Simon Drum.

Class No. 40.—Plate and Ornamental Window Glass, Painting, &c. Marshall Gardner.

Class No. 41.—Boots, Shoes, Findings, Leather, Morocco, Rubber Goods, Leather and Linen Hose, Belting, &c. Alex. Frew.

Class No. 42—Harness, Trucks, Traveling Equipages, etc. John A. McKelvey.

Class No. 43—Picture and Mirror Frames, Mirrors, &c. A. Meyer.

Class No. 45—No meeting

Class No. 46.—Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, etc. Wm. Weyman.

Class No. 47.—Cured Meats, Groceries, Flour, Crackers, etc. M. Culps.

Class No. 48.—Confectionery, Canned Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, etc. W. P. Hunker.

Class 50 and 51.—No meetings.

Class No. 52.—Furniture and Upholstery. John Irwin.

Class No 54—Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Papier Mache, etc. Geo. Noble.

Class No. 56.—China, Glass, Earthenware, &c. T. F. Bailey.

Class No 57.—No meeting.

Class No. 58.—Chemicals, Drugs, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Soaps, Candles, Baking Powder, Yeast Preparations, &c. Otto Wuth.

Class No. 59—Soda Water Apparatus and Generators, Bottling Apparatus. John McGuire.

Class No. 60.—Telegraphic Apparatus. Captain S. L. Fullwood.

Class No. 61.—Surgical and Dental Instruments and Appliances, Mathematical, Optical, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. Dr. Wm. Herron.

Class No 62.—Watches, Clocks, Registering and Signalling Apparatus, Silver, Silver-plated and Britannia Ware, Gold Pens, Pencils, &c. W. J. Hamilton.

Class No. 63.—Dress Goods and Cottons. Josiah King.

Class No 64—Woolens, Yarns, Braids, Carpets, Matting, &c. Paul H. Hacke.

Class No. 65.—Bagging, Hemp, Cordage and Twines. J. J. McCormick.

Class No. 67—Hats, Caps and Furs. Geo. L. Mackley.

AT THE EXPOSITION LOOK FOR THE LARGE SIGN OF THE PATENT ATMOSPHERIC DISK,

And near the sewing machines, in the gallery, see Dr. Scott's case of handsome and elegant dental specimens. In addition to all styles of artificial teeth, there are specimens of the most skillful gold fillings which have ever been inserted, and an attendant will explain the very great advantages the patent disk possesses over all other plans for holding artificial teeth *firmly to the mouth.*

GET A CARD AND SAVE THE DISCOUNT.

Near the sewing machines in the gallery of the Exposition, stands Dr. Scott's case of elegant dental specimens. By visiting it you will see some of the finest works of dental art and get a card, which, upon presentation at 278 Penn avenue, will entitle you to a discount of five per cent. from the Doctor's prices, which are now lower than those of any other first-class dentist in America.

Wool.

BOSTON, October 27.—Domestic wool was in good demand, steady and firm for all grades. There is no prospect of immediate advance, but it is believed they have touched the lowest point for present supplies are coming forward quite freely from the interior. Receipts have been considerable for some weeks past considering the lateness of the season but the stock in the markets is not large although assortment of all kinds are good. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces X and XX commanded 45@46c; medium No. 1 and XXX fleeces 47@50; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42@43½c; medium and No. 1 44@47c; combing and delaine fleeces 50@62c for washed 40@47c for unwashed; superfine and X pulled 35@35½c.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
October 27, 1875.

There was a marked improvement in the produce trade to-day and the volume of transactions was quite large. The supply of Eggs is not equal to the demand which keeps the advance prices very firm. Butter, however, is weak, there being a good stock on hand. Groceries and Flour continue active. Potatoes very weak.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Apples.	
Choice ₩ bbl	$3 75@4 50
Medium	2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.	
Choice	50@55
Other grades	35@40
Alcohol.	
Per gal	$2 25@2 30
Highwines	1 19@1 20
Ales.	
India, per bbl	$ @11
Porter	9@10
X	@ 9
XX	@10
Ashes.	
Pearl ash ₩ cwt.	7 75@8 00
Pot ash	7 25@7 50
Soda ash com	3 25@3 50
Refined	4 00@4 25
Brooms.	
No. 2, ₩ doz	2 25
No. 3, ₩ doz	2 50
No. 4, ₩ doz	3 00
No. 5, ₩ doz	3 25
No. 6, ₩ doz	3 50
Carpet Brooms—	
No. 3, ₩ doz	3 75
No. 4, ₩ doz	4 00
No. 5, ₩ doz	4 50
Fancy Carpet.	4 25@
Toy Brooms—	
Per doz	$1 50@$2 00
Steamboat	3 50@ 4 50
Wisps, fancy.	1 50@ 2 00
Wisps, plain.	1 25@ 1 75
Broom Corn.	
Green hurl	12 @13
Do medium	11 @ 12
do stock braid	11 @12
do brush corn	12 @13
Beeswax.	
Good to choice	30@33
Butter.	
Common to fair	15@20
Medium to Good	20@25
Prime to choice.	25@27
Extra creamy rolls	28@30
Beans.	
Ohoic navy	1 90@2 00
Medium	1 75@1 80
Bagging.	
Two bush	20
Two and a half bush	26
Three bush	42
Banner Baking Powder.	
¼ ℔ cans, per doz	$1 50
½ do do	3 00
1 do do	5 50
5 do do	26 00
10 ℔ boxes, ₩ ℔	40
Cheese.	
Ohio factory	13½@14
N. Y. Goshen	14 @14½
Limburgar	14@15
Swetzer	16@18
Cement.	
Youghiogheny.	$1 75@2 25
Lousv, hydra'lic	2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do.	2 00@2 25
Phœnix, do	1 75@2 00
Rosendale	3 00@3 50
White lime	1 65@1 75
Concentrated Lye.	
Best quality	$7 75@8 00
Second quality.	7 50@7 75
Crackers.	
Water	6½
Sugar	8
Lemon biscuits	11
Fruit	11½
Soda	6½
Ginger Snaps	10
Canned Goods.	
Asparagus, 2½℔	$3 75
Blackb'ries, 2℔	1 75
Beans Lima, 2℔	2 25
Beans String, 2℔	1 50
Coke.	
Connellsv, ₩ tn.	$2 50@2 75
Eggs.	
Per doz	27@28
Feathers.	
Live geese	55@62
Common	50@55
Fish.	
No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl.	$34 00
No. 1 mess	22 00
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00
No. 1 shore	18 00
New No. 2	14 00@15 00
New No. 3	@10 00
Mackrel, No 1.	17 00@18 00
Mackrel No 2.	13 00@14 00
Mackrel No 3.	10 00@11 00
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl	5 25@
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl	4 50@
Labrador herr'g ₩ bbl split	8 5 @
Do rd do bbl	6 50@
Flour.	
Jobbing Prices—	
White Winter.	$8 00@8 25
Wisconsin	@7 00
Minnesota	@7 25
Red winter new	6 50@6 75
Rye, ₩ bbl	@6 25
Graham	7 25@7 50
Corn Meal ₩ bu	95@
Oat Meal	7 00@
Groceries.	
Green Coffees—	
Fancy Rio	@27
Choice Rio	@26
Prime Rio	@25
Good Rio	24 @
Java	35 @
Roasted Coffees—	
Rio, in papers	30
Rio, in bulk	29½
Java, in papers	37
Java, in bulk	35½
Teas—	
Young Hyson	50@1 00
Gunpowder	50@1 00
Imperial	50@1 00
Japan	55@1 00
Oolong	25@ 85
Fancy	$1 00@
Souchong	25@ 85
Rice—	
Choice Carolina.	8½@
Patna	7½@8
Rangoon	7¼@7½
Spices—	
Cloves, ₩ ℔	60@
Allspice	18 @19
Cassia	35@ 25

Nutmegs	$1 35@
Pepper	25@
Candles—	
Star, full weight	18
Stearine	15
Mould	12
Sugars—	
Standard A	10½@
Standard B	10⅜@
Do extra C	10¼@
Extra C yellow	9⅝@
Franklin yel	9 @
New Orleans	8½@ 9½
Cut loaf	@12⅝
Crushed	11⅝@
Powdered	11⅝@
Granulated	11⅜@
Molasses—	
Strictly ch'ce N O.	70@
Prime	65@
Good	60@
Syrups—	
Extra white drips.	70@
Sugar drips	60@
Lower grades	35@50
Starch—	
Pearl	5 @
Silver gloss	9½@
Corn	10½@
Soaps—	
Irish, ₩ box	$4 35
Babbit's best	7 00
Babbit's N.Y. city	9 25
German mottled.	7 50
Soda—	
Bi-carb in kegs	5
Bi-carb, ₩ 1 ℔ pkgs	5½
Bi-carb, ₩ ℔ papers.	7
Miscellaneous.	
Cider, per bbl	$7 75@8 00
Grapes per lb	6@ 7
Pears, Cal p'r bx	$3 75@4 00
Chestnuts ₩ bu	4 00@4 25
Mince Meat	10½@11c
Peas, dr. gr	1 85@1 90
Grain.	
Wheat—	
Mich. white	$1 40@1 42
Pa. and Ohio	1 35@1 37
Red win pr	1 30@1 33
Do low grade.	1 20@1 25
Corn—	
Shelled, yellow	69@70
High mixed	68@69
Low Mixed	67@68
Ear yellow	70@71
Do mixed	69@70
Oats—	
Western white	44@45
mixed dark to lt.	39@41
Rye—	
Prime	83 @85
Barley—	
Pa. and O. Fall	1 20@1 25
Hops.	
New Crop	20@
Hay	
Prime Tim. on track	18@19
Loose by wagon	17@20
Hides.	
Heavy steer	8 @ 8½
Green salt calf	11 @12
Do light	6½@ 7
Do kip	9 @10
Hominy.	
Per bbl	$4 25@4 50
Honey.	
New ₩ ℔	25 @28
California	@30
Oils.	
Lard, ex. No. 1	$1 05@1 08
Do No. 1	
Do No. 2	75 @78
Carbon	11½@12
Mill Feed	
Bran, per cwt	90@95
Seconds, per cwt.	1 10@1 25
Middlings	1 45@1 55
Chopped Feed.	1 50@1 80
Oil Meal	1 90@2 00
Potatoes.	
On track per bu.	37@40
From store do	50@ 55
Sweet per bbl	2 50@3 25
Provisions.	
Hams—	
Extra S C ₩ ℔.	16 @
Should's, ex S C.	12 @
Bfast bacon, S C.	16 @
Dried beef ex S C old	14½@
Beef tongues, S O, ₩ doz	7 00@
Bacon Shoulders	10½@
Rib sides	13½@
Short rib do	14½@
Clear Sides	15 @
Mess pork	$23 50@
Lard—	
Prime leaf in tierces. ₩ ℔	14¾
Do Half bbls	15
Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces.	14
Do in ½ bbls	15¼
Do in buckets	15½
Do 3 ℔ caddies	17¾
Do 5 ℔ do	17
Do 3 ℔ pails	18
Do 5 ℔ do	17¾
Do 6 ℔ do	17½
Rags.	
Good mixed	2½@3
Woolen	½@
Salt.	
Jobbing No. 1	$1 20@
Jobbing ex	1 30@
Tallow.	
Choice country	9 @9½
Medium do	7½@8
Seeds	
Buckwheat	$1 50@
Flaxseed	1 55@1 60
Timothy	2 75@2 80
Clover	8 25@8 50
Poultry.	
Liv. chickens, ₩ pr.	50@55
Vegetables.	
Tomatoes ₩ bu	$1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₩ 100	5 00@6 00
Cucumb's ₩ bx	1 25@1 50
Onions, ₩ bbl.	2 00@2 25
Wool.	
Fine, ₩ ℔	39@40
Medium	30@35
Coarse	35@40
Tub washed	44@46
Combing, fine	46@49
Do coarse & medium	43@45
Pulled	40@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
October 27, 1875.

Another slight advance occurred to-day in oil and the market was considerably firmer.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 40@1 42½. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 67½@1 70 and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 38¾@1 41¼.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 13¼@13⅜c; Baltimore delivery 13¼@13¼c; N. Y. delivery 13¼@13⅜.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 40@1 45 for city make and $1 25@1 30 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., October 27.—Market nominal at $1 60.

OIL CITY, October 27.—Market very firm at $1 65.

ROUSEVILLE, October 27.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at $1 57½@1 60.

TIDIOUTE, October 27.—Market quiet and firmer at $1 61½.

PARKERS, October 27.—Market quiet. United $1 42½ bid; no shipment $1 67½.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Market strong; S. W. 13¼@13⅜c; crude 6⅝c in bulk; or 10⅝c in bbls; cases 17¼c. Sales none; futures no offering.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
TUESDAY, October 26, 1875.

CATTLE.

The receipts were some 150 less than last week, but prices did not improve accordingly. In fact dealers grumbled considerably. A South Side firm purchased ninety-eight bulls presumably for the manufacture of Bologna. Following were the ruling quotations:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	6 00@6 75
Medium to fair	5 00@5 75
Common	3 75@4 50
Stockers	3 50@4 50
Bulls and cows	2 90@3 50

HOGS.

The hog receipts were also lighter than last week but this did not prevent a decline of fifty-eight cents per hundred. We quote:

Best Philadelphias	$8 25@8 50
Good	7 50@8 00
Common	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The offerings were lighter than last week, yet the supply exceeded the demand though it was eventually worked off. The quality was superior to that of last week, but buyers refused to advance beyond last weeks' quotations. Following were the prevailing prices:

Good 90 to 115 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good 90 to 100 lbs	3 50@4 00
Good 80 to 90 lbs	2 50@3 50
Scalawags per head	1 00@1 25
Stockers, per head	1 25@2 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, October 28, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, October 27.

Receipts—245 cars of local cattle; 186 cars of through cattle; 201 cars of hogs; 69 cars of sheep.

Sales—2,929 head of cattle; 18,736 head of hogs; 13,463 head of sheep.

THE MARKETS.

J. F. Saddler & Co. report the following:

CATTLE.

The supply was again very liberal and the general tone of the market was weak, trade being rather sluggish, with stockers and feeders remaining at last week's prices, and shipping grades about ⅛ off.

There were in all 245 car loads for sale at this point, the quality being about an average on common to good, with but few choice on sale.

It is unnecessary to give quotations Suffice it to say that all Western cattle are losing money, and plenty of it, for the shippers, while prices in New York and Philadelphia compared with the figures here leave no margin for dealers.

HOGS.

The arrivals during the week have been very liberal, and the weather being very warm had a depressing influence, as dealers could not handle them to advantage during the excessive heat. Our quotation are somewhat lower than last week, but better than the prices from Thursday until Tuesday. The run has slackened up a little, and the weather being more favorable there is a better feeling and more activity in the trade to-day, nearly all sold at this writing.

Common to good Yorkers	$7 25@7 5
Extra Yorkers	7 65
Good mixed	7 70
Best Philadelphia	8 00@8 2

SHEEP.

The trade has been extremely dull this week with a liberal supply on the market but the outlook for next week is some better, as York was a little better to-day and only a light run there.

Good to extra 95 to 100 lbs	5 00@5 2
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 7
Common, 70 to 80 lbs	3 50@4 0

MARRIED.

REINHART—ALLISON—St Sewickley, Thursday Evening, October 21, by Rev. James Allison, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. R. Kerr, of Philadelphia, M. JOSEPH W. REINHART and MISS LIZZIE T. ALLISON.

WARD—STONEY—On Wednesday evening, Octob 20th, 1875, at 6½ P. M., at Calvary Episcop Church, East Liberty, by Rev. Boyd Vincent, Wa S. WARD to MARY E. STONEY, daughter of Robe J. Stoney.

DIED.

BALLANTINE—On Monday night, October 25t 1875, Mrs. SARAH WALLACE BALLANTINE, age 63 years, 8 months, wife of Mr. Nath. Ballantin

JOHNSTON—On Wednesday morning, October 27t at 4 o'clock, ALFRED H. JOHNSTON, in the 19 year of his age.

MACKIN—On Wednesday, October 27, 1875, 4:15 P. M., ANNA E. daughter of James D. a Mary F. N. Mackin, aged 6 years, 7 months a 15 days.

SMITH—Suddenly on Wednesday evening, Octob 27, 1875, VIRGINIA H., wife of Henry H. Smit

CONNOLLY—On Wednesday, October 20th, 5:30 P. M., at his late residence, corner of Robi son and Grantham streets, Allegheny City, Jo CONNOLLY, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

WILKISON—On Wednesday, October 20, 1875, 7:40 P. M., GEORGE WILKISON, in the seve tieth year of his age.

SWETT—On Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at Kankak Ill., FRED. S. SWEET, aged twenty-eight years.

HOPPER—Saturday evening, October 23, at o'clock, JOHN L. HOPPER aged 28 years.

HARTLEY—Saturday, October 23, at 3 P. M. H. HARTLEY, in the 64th year of his age.

LOSEY—At the residence of her son-in-law, Robe (D. Thompson, Edgeworth, Mrs. HELEN V. LOSE in the 84th year of her age.

SMITH—On Monday, October 25, 1875, at 7 o'clock P. M., EDITH M., infant daughter of T. and Maggie J. Smith, aged 8 months and days.

FLOWER—On Monday evening, October 25t 1875, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. JANE MARY, wife of George Flower, in the 64th year of her age.

Enfeebling Pursuits.

Nature intended that we should use our legs free and revenges herself upon those who constantly sit their daily avocations in-doors by depriving the of that robust health which usually falls to the sha of those who labor on foot in the open air, and we frequently inflicts upon them diseases and prematu infirmities which they might have avoided by a mo active life. Persons who become enfeebled in cons quence of sedentary habits or occupations cannot better than to resort to a course of Hostetter's Stoma Bitters as a means of recovering lost strength. N should they postpone a recourse to this suprem tonic and preventive of physical decay longer than absolutely necessary, as weakness is too often t precursor of disease. The Bitters are also invaluab as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, intermitte fever, urinary and rheumatic complaints.

If You Want to be Strong

Healthy and vigorous, take E. F. KUNKEL'S BITT WINE OF IRON. No language can convey an ad quate idea of the immediate and a most miraculo change produced by taking E. F. KUNKEL'S BITT WINE OF IRON in the diseased, debilitated and sh tered nervous system. Whether broken down by e cess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the laxed and unstrung organization is restored to p fect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. O fice and store, No. 259 North Ninth street, Phi delphia. Only in $1 bottles, Sold by all druggis

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